The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HOPE.

Come, smiling hope! I woo thy genial ray;
Return and cheer this bosom, worn with care—
For thou canst ev'ry listless feeling sway,
Or chase the gloom of sorrow and despair.

Amid depression, thy inspiring gleam
Darts forth, the anguish'd feelings to beguile;
Thou wak'st to fancy, pleasure's soothing dream,
And bid'st the frown of sorrow wear a smile.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PITY.

Soft music's charms hath power,
To light the darksome hour,
And wrap the wandering soul in ecstacies of bliss.
But pity's heavenly chime,
Hath raptures more sublime,
And if there is true pleasure—it is this—it is this.

Her dulcet numbers roll,
In sweetness o'er the soul,
And lifts it, smiling, up, from sickness and despair;
And when the pained heart,
With life and woe would part,
Her loveliness can light with smiles that brow of care.

Soft pity—meek-ey'd dove,
When wafted from above,
In all the winning charms of spotless virtue drest;
Did seek the shrine on earth,
Most worthy of her birth;
She found that holy shrine, in lovely woman's breast.

High heaven approved the choice,
And gave an angel's voice
To charms, that ever make existence doubly dear;
Whose tones of gentle breath,
Are melody in death,
And oh! how spotless gleams sweet pity in her tear.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CHARACTER FROM LIFE.

I have a friend—a being scarcely human,
And yet a most humane and feeling creature—
One of your fine and generous kind of women,
That seem a pride and ornament to nature,
And yet so singular that very few men,
If any love, I fear, or like her either;
And yet, a paragon of so much smartness,
And orthodox piety, that we can neither
Blame nor wrong such sweetness, love and tartness.

The fact is this—she is a composition,
Of almost every virtue under Heaven;
A mild, religious, tender disposition,
Yet damag'd in the lump with too much leaven;
And uncontroll'd, and hasty kind of passion,
Immoderate fits of praising, prayers and railing;
Smiles, clouds, and tears, a strange and stubborn fashion,
Forever mending, yet forever failing.

And 'tis a pity—for she means most well;
I know it—for I've seen the big tears rolling,
In real misery, when the storm had fell
Into the calm which ever comes, controlling
Her hasty and unhappy nature—so curious,
We can't but smile and pity and excuse her
Temper, tho' [illegible] so furious
And odd, we seem at once to lose her.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES.

Come, sing again, thy harp is sweet,
I love its plaintive tones to meet,
For on my heart it falls as light
As moon-beams on the summer's night.

Oh, breathe again,
The tender strain,
And banish all of vacant mirth,
That finds a rudely wanton birth,
In hearts that never felt like ours,
The tender bliss of lonely hours.
Nay, love, chide not,
I did not mean a lonely lot,
For nought on earth can lonely be,
When blest—as now—with love and thee.
Thy soothing smile,
Can sooner beguile
The sighs that from my bosom spring,
Than all the joys the world can bring.

Then strike again the magic tone,
That tells of bliss and sorrows flown;
And bids the soul, in plaintive lays,
Return to scenes of other days.
When, dearest, thou
Wert true as now,
And rapture lit thy youthful brow;
And while the strain in distance dies,
Ascending, soft, to brighter skies,
Our souls shall mingle in the strain,
And meet their harmony again;
In realms of bliss,
More kind than this
Cold world—for cold that world must be,
Which e'er could draw one sigh from thee.

THE MORALIST.

Whatever farce the boastful hero plays,
Virtue alone has majesty in death;
And greater still the more the tyrant frowns.
A death-bed 's a detector of the heart:
Here tir'd dissimulation drops her mask;
You see the man—you see his hold on Heaven.
Heaven waits not the last moment; owns her friends
On this side death, and points them out to men:
A lecture silent, but of sovereign power!
To vice confusion, and to virtue peace.

Young.

"The Essayist" shall drop his mask, since he so carelessly alluded to in his last, has ceased to exist; since the "Captain" is now past heeding the playful reprimand of his friend—that friend with whom he had so long associated, and in whose arms he at last yielded up, without a murmur, the vital spark of life to its creator, God; he, who for ten preceding nights, had watched, with affectionate solicitude, his wasting frame, and arose to afford that assistance which a distressing weakness and oppression at the breast required, but which, alas! was of so little avail. What surprising patience—what exemplary resignation to the immutable and unchanging law of Nature did the close of thy life exhibit, mild, obliging, and uncomplaining spirit; may thy virtues be an incentive to others to do and perform that which is right, and which will lead their footsteps through the gates of death without the fearful and consuming anguish that attends a guilty conscience; may they who hear thy fate, keep in view the surety of its being their's—that death may be even now at their doors. Oh! that they might consider the ways of the upright man, and remember how amiable and lovely are the walks of Religion—that all her paths are paths of peace, and will lead to a state of future and imperishable happiness, and which will enable them to say, in the language of Addison, when extended on the bed of death, and about approaching scenes which fill the guilty with unsupportable horror, "behold in what peace a Christian can die."

"Strong reason shudders at the dark unknown!
A sun extinguish'd! a just op'ning grave!
And oh! the last, last——what? (Can words express;
Thought reach?) The last, last—silence of a friend!"

Moment of solemn warning! of salutary reflection to the beholder, how should it chasten the vices and frailty of the human heart, and correct the errors to which every hour gives birth—how should it implant in our minds a sense of the watchfulness and care which should, at all times, be exercised over our evil passions. The following sentiments, are just, and beautifully expressed by that eminent and pious man, whose exclamation, as quoted above, furnishes evidence of their practical use, and of their benign influence on his conduct through life:—"It is painful to us all, we know, to lie down at night, and think the duties of the day have not been done. It is more painful to close the year, and to think that it has been wasted in idleness and folly.—But what, alas! must be the feelings of those who lie down at last upon the bed of death, and look back upon their past lives with no remembrance of goodness; who can recal only riches wasted, and power abused, and talents mis-employed, and see the grave opening to receive them, upon which no tear will be shed, and no memorial of virtue raised.

"THE PRINTER'S PRAYER."

"Oh! thou Great Head of earth and Heaven!
Who dost the howling tempest ride,
Thy will the holy *rule* hast given—
Be thou the Printer's friendly guide.

When eve thy azure *book* expands,
He sees his starry *letter* bright,
The *work* of thy eternal hands,
Great sovereign of eternal light!

With Heaven's effulgent *type*, serene,
The beauteous rainbow's cheering ray,
Imprint upon his soul the scene
That opens in celestial day.

And when his earthly mouldering *form*,
Is *locked* in death's icy *chace*,
Oh! save his spirit from the storm
That hurls the vicious from thy face.

And oh! when thy last trump shall sound,
And bid the slumbering dust arise,
May he be in the *columns* found
That form the *pages* of the skies!

Extraordinary Discovery of a Murder.

Almost the last case of note in which the torture was used in France before the Revolution, was one of a very extraordinary nature. It is observed by the French Editor of the collection of cases from which the following is taken, that the most trivial circumstances may sometimes be of considerable importance in the investigation of truth, but especially in judicial enquiries, where a trifling incident may serve to clear the character, or save the life of an individual, by explaining doubtful or suspicious appearances. This observation he considers is fully exemplified by the following case:—

An English Catholic lady, named Burton, when travelling a second time to take the waters of Bagneres, stopped at an Inn in a small town, where she had lodged the preceding year. There was but one double bedded room unoccupied, and Mrs. B. was obliged to put up with that as the only accommodation which could be obtained for herself and her waiting maid. The latter, after she had attended her mistress, prepared to retire herself, but when nearly undressed, caught a glimpse of her figure in a large inclined mirror, which stood opposite the bed. When charmed with her own appearance, the words, "*Ah! la peau blanche! ah! la jolie jambe!*" (what a fair skin! what a handsome leg!) escaped from her, with some other expressions of vanity, perfectly natural in a French girl of her age.

At last, pleased and satisfied with herself, she retired to rest, and being fatigued with the day's journey, soon fell into a profound sleep. When she awoke in the morning, she approached the bed of her mistress, and drew aside the curtains for the purpose of waking her. Judge what was her surprise and horror on beholding the corpse of her mistress swimming in blood! She uttered a piercing cry, and instantly fell backwards deprived of sense. The landlord, on hearing the shriek, ran up stairs; burst open the door, and beheld a sight, which for a moment, froze him with terror. Recovering himself, however, he called on his servants, to whose care he consigned the unhappy waiting maid, and directed them to attend her whilst he went to make his depositions before a magistrate. The latter immediately proceeded to the place, and ordered the servant to be detained until further information could be procured. The proceedings were long; the maid was subjected to examination by interrogations, and as nothing appeared to implicate her, a sentence was finally pronounced, by which her innocence was declared, and she was set at liberty. This, however, was not sufficient for her; she possessed one of those proudly delicate spirits, to whom irreproachable innocence appeared an absolute want. She therefore considered, that by a mere legal discharge from the accusation, she had not been completely exonerated, and she determined to reside for some time longer in the town, in order to obtain from the tribunal of public opinion, the fullest possible satisfaction.

For this purpose she took lodgings at a milliner's, who supplied her with work, and enabled her to live without exhausting the little sum she had saved from her earnings whilst in the service of Mrs. Burton. After having been thus employed nearly two months, she had occasion one day to go to a fruiterer's shop, which was near to a joiner's manufactory. One of the joiner's men, who was amusing himself with singing, suddenly stopped, and after observing her for a moment, said *Ah! la peau blanche! la jolie jambe!* Recollection flashed across her mind, and it became evident to her that these expressions, directed to her, could only have been learned from her own mouth, at the time she used them under the circumstance, which it has been necessary to describe.—The manner in which the words were uttered fixed a suspicion in her mind against the man, but she concealed her emotion, and suffered nothing to escape her which could induce him to suspect her feelings.—After having finished her business at the fruiterer's, she repaired immediately to a Magistrate, to whom she related the circumstance which caused the simple exclamation thus repeated in so mysterious a manner by the joiner. The Magistrate immediately issued his warrant to apprehend the young man, whose character had already become notoriously bad.—The usual forms of criminal proceedings were gone through, but without producing any thing further than the circumstances related against the accused.

The case, under these circumstances, was considered to be one for the application of torture, which produced the expected effect. The man confessed that he was hidden under one of the beds in the room where Mrs. Burton and her maid slept on the night of their arrival; that he had remarked the conduct of the latter, notwithstanding his constrained position, from which he did not move until the people in the house had retired to bed, and that then, furnished with a gag and poinard, he committed the murder in silence, and escaped with the purse he found under the lady's pillow. He further stated, that the maid owed her safety to her profound sleep, and to the hope he entertained that all the suspicion of the murder would fall upon her. The report of a surgeon was obtained, from which it appeared that the wounds had been inflicted on the deceased by means of a sharp cutting instrument such as described. This evidence, together with the fact that the man soon after the murder had spent money very profusely, which it was probable he could not have obtained honestly, the relation of the servant girl, and the confusion of the monster himself, were considered sufficient ground for his condemnation and his execution, which took place shortly afterwards.

LYING.

"I have 'scaped by miracle. I am eight times thrust through the doublet; four through the hose; my buckler cut through and through; my sword, hack'd like a hand saw, *ecce signum*. I never dealt better since I was a man." *Falstaff.*

"Boastful and rough your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar."
Pope.

There are so many pleasant varieties in the art of lying; so many nice adaptations to time, place, and circumstances; so much ingenuity required "to suit the action to the word," and make the worse appear the better reason—that for my part I almost doubt whether a person be not entitled to great credit for managing a lie to perfection. Yet unfortunately for the great and respectable community of liars, they generally exhibit rather more malice than ingenuity, and therefore fail of receiving the reward which a grateful world is ready to bestow on true merit. There are many kinds of merit. Some people dance with grace; some have a happy knack at laughing you out of countenance; others excel in dodging a bill; and very many in lying you out of common sense, countenance, money and all; as

"London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall-bully, lifts its head and lies."

But yet we ought to consider that if there are an infinite number of liars, there is too an infinite variety in the character of the lies themselves—commencing with the malignant *lie direct*, and going down to the *lie counter check*, the *lie circumstantial* the *phib modest*, and the *white lie*. Now a man may look you in the face with the most unmoveable composure, and utter a broad, or flat, or up-and-down, or otherwise a perpendicular lie—which you know to be a lie, and which he knows to be a lie himself, and so would all the world beside—this is only a harmless fiction in the manner of Sir Walter Scott; a Munchausen story; or only a little *romancing* (as we people of the country say) which harms nobody—nor even its author. And when a man subscribes himself your most humble and obedient servant at the bottom of his letter, you know it to be a civil species of lying, for you would not think of directing him to brush your coat or black your boots. I wish all species of lies were as innocent as these.

The familiar story of the three black crows, shows in a very pointed and pleasant manner that the credulity of others is the principal temptation to the liar. There are, to be sure, a great many lies for profit; the trader will tell you an affecting little story about the cost of his goods; the doctor will pathetically protest with a most woeful countenance (when it is toward you) that his patient is no better; and a lawyer will now and then, for the benefit of a client, deviate a little from the nicety of fact. But it is in domestic life that we see the most notable instances of the art and effect of lying. It is when country cousins throng the house of their sixteenth half cousin on the mother's side, that you see all the beauty and amiableness of dissimulation. After the one hundred and one welcomes are gone through with, and after the requisite number of kisses and squeezes are perpetrated on the faces and hands of the whole troop, and all the kind and due inquiries made of aunts, and uncles, and cousins who are yet to come, then comes lying and scandal;

"At every word a reputation dies"—

and before your footsteps are out of hearing it is probable you will be entertained with a conversation of which you are the subject:—for instance;

Well, its a pity—

What's a pity?

—That Jaques—could'nt have believed it—

What?

Is light fingered!! He has pilfered a tub—a dog—and a brass-kettle—it's all out! I knew he was a little given to ly——But I would'nt hurt his character, poor young man.

By-and-bye another unfortunate wight makes his exit from the company, which is the signal that *his* character will not stand so fair as it did.

—I declare I should not have thought it. I'm sorry for the poor fellow!—(With a sigh.)

Poor fellow? why what's the matter?

—"*Pockets to let*," as Bob Logic says: he was thought to be *cashy*—but riches fly away on wings, as Lord Byron says.

It is with such innocent conversation as this that liars make themselves happy, and with great good nature sacrifice the reputation of their neighbors.

"Tell truth, and shame the devil."

JAQUES.

From the last number of the London Quarterly Review.

INTELLIGENCE
Respecting the Interior of Africa.

On the 21st of October last, the commander in chief of the African station gave an order to the commander of H. M. S. Swinger, to convey to the British Factory at the mouth of Benin river, and there land, Mr. Belzoni, who made his appearance at Cape Coast Castle, with a view to penetrate into the interior towards Timbuctoo. It so happened that, at this time, there was on board the Owen Glendower, a seaman, known by the name of William Pasco, whose real name was Abou Bouker, a native of Houssa, an intelligent and well behaved man, about thirty-three years of age.—This man left Kashna, or as he calls it, Birnie-Kashna, (the city of Kashna,) about the year 1805, in company with a caravan of merchants; some intended to collect the Coola nuts in Gunja, and others with slaves for the coast. In four days' travelling, (on asses and mules, at the rate of twenty-five miles a day) from Birnie-Kashna, they reached a river as wide as the Gambia at St. Mary's running to the right of the rising sun, and coming from the country of Gober. It is called the Cuarra-luan dadi, or river of fresh water.

Five days beyond this, still travelling to the southward, they arrived on the banks of another river, deeper and broader than the former, called Gulbi, which runs through the countries Gvori and Nooffi; and he has been told, and believes, that these two streams unite into one at Zugum, near Kaba, and that it then proceeds towards the rising sun to Birnie Cornou. The Gulbi has a strong saline taste, and abounds with hippopotami and alligators. Proceeding southerly for several days (he does not recollect how many) he came in sight of a range of high mountains, one part of which, named Wasony, much higher than the rest, had a white top like marble, (snow) and in its appearance resembled Fogo, one of the Cape de Verd Islands.

About a week after leaving these mountains, they discovered the sea from the summit of some high hills, which having descended, they had to cross a small river called Echoo [supposed to be Lagos.] From hence they continued their route in the direction of the setting sun, having the sea in sight at intervals, on the left hand, and in ten days arrived at Annamaboe, on the coast.

Here Abou Bouker took the name of William Pasco, and entered on board the Little Belt, with the determination of following the sea; a trait of no small degree of boldness in a young man from the centre of Africa, who had beheld that element for the first time; and he has ever since remained in his Majesty's naval service.

A circumstance, however, occurred which made him desirous of being discharged from the Owen Glendower. In a Portuguese slave vessel of about 100 tons, were found, when captured, 187 human beings crammed down into the hold. Many of them were brought on board the commodore's ship; several of them proved to be from Houssa, and some from Birnie Kashna, who were acquainted with the family of Abou Bouker; and from them he learned that a young woman, to whom he was attached in his youth, and who had been betrothed to him, still remained single, having refused several advantageous offers, under a firm belief that the object of her early affections was still alive, and would one day return. From this moment, he became desirous of procuring his discharge from the service, in order that he might proceed from Cape Coast through the Gunja country to Houssa. Just at this time, Mr. Belzoni fortunately made his appearance; and the commanding officer did not hesitate to allow Abou Bouker to accompany him in his attempt to reach Timbuctoo, which seems to be the object of this enterprising traveller.

Abou Bouker represents Birnie-Kashna to be about twenty times as large as Sierra Leone, situate in the midst of a large plain, and about 100 miles to the northward of Gulbi, or Niger, which, in the last month of the periodical rains, overflows a vast extent of country, thereby affording great benefit to the rice crops, but sometimes injurious to the plantations of Indian corn and yams. They have figs, lemons, and oranges; but he saw no cocoa nuts till he came to the sea coast. Their domestic animals are sheep, oxen, camels, and horses. The houses are mostly of stone, but of one story only. The king's palace covers as much ground as Sierra Leone. There is a market three times a week, to which slaves, Coola nuts, and salt, are the chief articles brought by the Moors, in exchange for gold and cowries.

The king, he says, has a large army, both horse and foot; their arms are spears, bows and arrows; and on their warlike expeditions, elephants are employed to carry their baggage. The king has a multitude of wives, and every man takes as many as he pleases or can afford to keep, or, as Abou Bouker expresses it, "more wife de man have, more gentleman he be." The people are all Mahomedans, and in Birni-Cashna there are not less than fifty mosques.

One day's journey to the westward of Kashna is a town called Zulimi, chiefly inhabited by Moors. Three days beyond this, in the same direction, is Zangfara; and two days still farther west is Alkali, the capital of the country called Gober, standing on each side of the river [Gubi.] To the eastward he knows nothing; but has often heard his grandfather say, that Birnie-Bornou is fifteen days' journey from Birnie-Kashna towards the rising sun.

We can have no doubt of the accuracy of this information as far as it goes; and connected with Major Denham's expedition to the same chain of mountains crossed by Abou Bouker, it shows by how much shorter a way the Niger and the countries it waters may be approached from the Bight of Benin, than from any other quarter.

COLLECTANEA.

In the autumn of 1789, Washington, the President of the United States, visited the Eastern States; the universal and spontaneous effusions of gratitude and respect, which were discovered by the people, in every stage of his progress, afforded the liveliest and strongest testimony of their attachment to their illustrious hero. In no instance, perhaps, were the feelings and affections of the people more sincerely and heartily expressed than by Mr. Northey, the Chairman of the Selectmen of Salem. This gentleman was of the Society of Friends, and when the President was presented to the Selectmen, Mr. Northey took him by the hand, being covered, and addressed him in the following plain and peculiar, yet cordial and affecting language:—"Friend Washington, we are glad to see thee, and, in behalf of the inhabitants, bid thee a hearty welcome to Salem."

Beautiful Sentiment.—"As the vine, which has long twined its foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its scattered boughs; so it is bountifully ordered by Providence, that WOMAN, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man, in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."—*Sketch Book.*

Napoleon, in his Italian successes, took a Hungarian battalion prisoners. The colonel, an old man, complained bitterly of the French mode of fighting by rapid and desultory attacks on the flanks, the rears, the lines of communication, &c. concluding by saying, "that he had fought in the army of Maria Theresa."—"You must be old!" said Napoleon. "Yes, I am *either* sixty or seventy."—"Why, colonel, you have certainly lived long enough to know how to count years a little more closely!"—"General," said the Hungarian, "I reckon my shirts, and my horses; but as for my years, I know that *nobody will want to steal them, and that I shall never lose one of them!*"

Bernard Barton.—This Quaker poet, whose writings have created a considerable sensation in the Literary world, was the son of a London tradesman, who gave him a decent education, and left him an orphan at seven years old. Bernard, however, in 1806, set up a store in Woodbridge, Suffolk, but shortly after losing his young wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, he felt the stroke so severely that he declined in business on account of it. After some time he procured a clerkship in the Woodbridge bank, where he has been ever since. His first publication was entitled "Metrical Effusions," and came from the press in 1812. Since which he has published several volumes, all of which have been well received.

Selling Rum by the Yard.—A man was lately fined in Northampton county, (Penn.) for retailing spirituous liquors without a license. At this he was sorely vexed, and set about devising ways and means to evade the law. As the devil, it is said, is always at the elbow of those who want his aid, so it happened that a yankee tin-pedler stepped in to his assistance in this emergency. They put their heads together and made a *tin tube*, exactly *one yard* in length, and of the thickness, to hold one pint of rum. This they marked off ½ yard, ¼ yard, and ⅛—just as pedlers of tape and calico mark their yard sticks. Now, when a traveller steps in to "*whet his whistle*," he civilly says, *Mister Landlord*, I'd thank ye for half a yard, or a quarter of a yard of tape, (as the case may be,) just according to the length of the throat.—No sooner said than done: the landlord, with solemn step, reaches down from behind his bottles, the *tin yard tube*, and measures out the desired length of the "*O be joyful*"—the traveller sends it down the *red lane*, as the throat is vulgarly called—pays down the cash, and travels his way. This is what may be justly called "whipping the devil round the stump."

St. Domingo.—A recent traveller in St. Domingo computes the population of that island, at 500,000 negroes, and 20,000 mulattoes, exclusive of those formerly governed by Spain. The mulattoes, from their superior knowledge and activity, form a sort of aristocracy, and fill most of the civil offices. They are hated by the negroes, but are too useful to be left unemployed. They are the principal inhabitants of the towns. Their manners are modelled on those of the French. The women transact most of the business, and the name of the husband is frequently omitted in accounts.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following incident, perhaps without a parallel, took place a few days since in the house of Mr. John Minton, in Church street, New-York. In the course of the evening having occasion to leave his store for a few minutes, he left nearly a whole candle burning on an elevated candlestick. He returned in about ten minutes, but found the shop enveloped in darkness. He immediately lighted another candle and commenced searching for the lost one. After looking a considerable time he was upon the point of desisting, when having accidentally opened a case in a remote part of the shop, he observed a light to issue from one of the corners. He took but little notice of it supposing it was from a neighbours' kitchen, through a chink in the wall, but shortly after not feeling entirely satisfied, he again opened the cases and found the light had increased to a considerable blaze. By the timely application of a few wet blankets the house, and perhaps the whole block was saved; but how the fire originated was as yet a mystery. It appeared afterwards that a rat in the absence of the owner had taken the lighted candle from the candlestick, travelled across a board a foot high, and then to his nest, and had thus communicated fire to the boards.

The first *Baptist* church in America was founded at Providence in 1639. Their sentiments spreading into Massachusetts, in 1651, the general court passed a law against them, inflicting banishment for persisting in the promulgation of their doctrines. In 1656, *Quakers* making their appearance in Massachusetts, the legislature of that colony passed several laws against them. No master of a vessel was allowed to bring any one of this sect into its jurisdiction on penalty of £100. Other still severer penalties were inflicted upon them in 1657, such as cutting their ears, and boring their tongues with a hot iron. They were at length banished on pain of death, and four refusing to go, were executed in 1659.

Medical Qualities of Oysters in Fevers and Consumptions.

Oysters are mild, balsamic and cooling articles of food, and are of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with warm flushings of the face, and other feverish symptoms, usually felt in declines, and in nervous and irritable constitutions. It is quite possible, indeed, by making them a principal part of a meal, to prevent in a great measure, the irritation and heat which produces the hacking and distressing cough in the more advanced stage of consumption. Oysters, indeed, and other mild nourishing food, will often altogether prevent consumption in those who are disposed to it from hereditary causes.

A young lady, of very narrow chest, and slender consumptive make, whose mother and two sisters died of declines, by avoiding beef, mutton, pork, and all sorts of red meat, and confining herself wholly to a diet of oysters and other shell fish, while they were in season, and to boiled chicken and other white meats, with biscuits instead of bread, and rice instead of vegetables, soon became healthy and active, and escaped for many years the dangerous decline which threatened her. It is to be remarked, however, that oysters, when too copiously eaten, are too cold for very weak stomachs, unless accompanied with good pepper, or cayenne. Vinegar ought never to be used by those who eat oysters "to enrich their blood;" or to prevent consumptions. Instead of vinegar a very little white wine may be added; but not when there is a fever or cough. When too many oysters have been uncautiously eaten, and are felt lying cold and heavy on the stomach, we have an infallible and immediate remedy in hot milk, of which half a pint may be drank, and it will quickly dissolve the oysters into a bland, creamy jelly. Weak and consumptive persons should always take this after their meal of oysters.

A northern paper contains the following recipe to defend the roof of a house from the weather and from fire:

"Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes well sifted, three of slackened lime ground up with oil; laid on with a painter's brush; first coat thin, and second thick.

I painted on a board with this mixture, and it adheres so strongly to the board, that it resists an iron tool, and put thick on a shingle resists the operation of fire. I used only part of the mixture; what remains is in an iron pot; water has lain on the mixture for some time without penetrating the substance, which is as hard as a stone.

Some men, in pursuit of pleasure, destroy their senses, which are the only inlets to the enjoyments they are seeking. They roar bachanalian songs till hoarse and deaf, smoke till blind, and drink till stupid.

"In wild excess the vulgar breast takes fire,
Till buried in debauch the bliss expire."

MANUFACTURES.

Statement of the Amount and Value of Dutiable Articles, manufactured annually in the United States and Territories; the Amount of Capital invested; and the Amount authorized and incorporated by State Laws, &c.

STATES, &c.	Amount and value of dutiable articles manufactured.	Capital invested.	Amount of Capital authorized and incorporated by state laws.
Maine	424,618	439,808	
N. Hampshire	740,894	893,065	2,455,000
Massachusetts	2,144,816	4,532,325	21,049,000
Rhode Island	878,558	2,407,222	
Connecticut	2,479,[illegible]04	3,144,525	5,540,000
Vermont	784,349	691,137	
New York	4,844,387	7,774,049	18,304,000
New Jersey	919,419	1,725,495	2,360,000
Pennsylvania	5,049,276	6,323,077	1,115,000
Delaware	561,500	1,557,298	
Maryland	1,769,234	5,671,837	4,466,500
D. Columbia	163,040	45,200	
Virginia	2,708,077	3,138,557	
North Carolina	473 656	376,508	
South Carolina	70,922	289,775	
Georgia	494,732	219,633	
Alabama	102,311	36,501	
Louisiana	48,750	33,025	
Tennessee	1,924,221	976,229	
Kentucky	2,141,089	2,575,522	
Ohio	3,134,772	3,955,839	
Indiana	142,092	150,734	
Illinois	126,498	74,465	
Missouri	160,419	41,845	
Michigan Ter.	34,500	60,835	
Arkansas Ter.		1,700	
Dollars,	52,271,984	46,837,266	55,289,500

To which should be added—Capital incorporated subsequent to 1820, viz.	
New Hampshire - - - - -	5,833,000
Massachusetts - - - - -	6,840,000
Connecticut - - - - - -	1,900,000
New York - - - - - -	797,000
Total,	70,656,500

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, on the first day of January, in each of the years, from 1791 to 1823 inclusive.

1791,	$75,463,476 52	1808,	65,196,317 97
1792,	77,227,924 66	1809,	57,023,192 09
1793,	80,352,634 04	1810,	53,173,217 52
1794,	78,427,404 77	1811,	48,005,587 76
1795,	80,747,587 39	1812,	45,209,737 90
1796,	83,762,172 07	1813,	55,962,827 57
1797,	82,064,479 33	1814,	81,487,846 24
1798,	79,228,529 12	1815,	99,833,660 15
1799,	78,408,669 77	1816,	127,334,933 74
1800,	82,976,294 35	1817,	123,491,965 16
1801,	83,038,050 80	1818,	103,466,633 83
1802,	80,712,632 25	1819,	95,529,648 28
1803,	77,054,686 30	1820,	91,015,566 15
1804,	86,427,120 88	1821,	89,987,427 66
1805,	82,312,150 50	1822,	93,546,676 98
1806,	75,723,270 66	1823,	90,875,877 22
1807,	69,218,398 64		[*Nat. Intell.*

It has been ascertained, by the Postmaster General, that there are five hundred and ninety-eight newspapers published in the United States, viz.—

In Maine,	12	In Georgia,	14
New Hampshire,	11	Ohio,	48
Massachusetts,	35	Indiana,	12
Rhode Island,	9	Illinois,	5
Connecticut,	23	Missouri,	6
Vermont,	8	Kentucky,	18
New York,	137	Tennessee,	15
New Jersey,	18	Mississippi,	7
Pennsylvania,	110	Alabama,	10
Delaware,	4	Louisiana,	8
Maryland,	22	Michigan,	1
Virginia,	33	District of Columbia	8
North Carolina,	10		
South Carolina,	12	Total,	598

This number is *ascertained*, with the town or village in which each paper is published. There are probably a few scattering papers not yet reported to the Department.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Remarks on W. C. Brownlee's Inquiry,

Concluded from our last.

Having seen how the writer of the "Inquiry" treats George Fox, let us see if the companions of that worthy man share a greater degree of his justice or his liberality. "Naylor, Farnsworth, Howgill, Burroughs, Penn, and Whitehead," says he, "are enrolled among their first elders. These, with the exception of Penn, were men of the *lowest education*, and of *superficial minds*." "In them [mysticism] met no barrier from the *Scriptures* or from science." Abuse like this scarcely merits animadversion. For a refutation of it, I will merely refer the reader to their *writings*, and, for an account of their *education*, to Sewell's History. That they were well read in "the Scriptures," their writings sufficiently attest; and that most of them had studied them diligently from their childhood, is no less certain from the accounts which have been preserved of them. See Sewell, vol. i. pp. 106, 107, 108, &c. But above all, their minds were largely endued with heavenly wisdom; they had a conscious rectitude and integrity which nothing could shake; an honesty and sincerity which stood unrivalled, and almost alone, amidst the distractions of party interests, and the temporizing policy of the different sectaries. While those "ministers" whose praise our author delights to reverberate, and who, he tells us, page 80, "were prepared to defend the holy cause of religion and their lives, equally by the force of argument and by the edge of the sword"—while these "lurked, and held their assemblies *by stealth* on the moors, or in the morasses," the contrast furnished by Fox and his brethren, is at once striking and characteristic of primitive Christianity. Like the first sons of the gospel morning, with no other weapons but "the sword of the spirit, the shield of faith, the breast-plate of righteousness, and the helmet of salvation," they went forth to preach truth—that which their "eyes had seen, and their hands had handled of the word of life"—prepared to bear patiently the insults and persecution of an ungrateful world. They were too enlightened to believe that *his* kingdom, which is "not of this world," either ever was or could be "defended by the edge of the sword!" But, alas! to the bleared eyes of our historian, even those qualities which are virtues in others, are in them metamorphosed into vices! "They had an appearance of piety to excess; a zeal that approached almost to madness; an assurance to presumption; patience to apathy; a perseverance to the neglect of even self-preservation"—page 72.

He proceeds in this *decent* and *godly* strain: "Their eloquence was of the most frantic nature; to a perpetual and monotonous flow of verbiage, they united all their peculiarity of gestures; they shook the head; they nodded; they shrugged the shoulders; their *brawny arms dangled by their sides*, or assumed *the most threatening postures*; their frames shook; *their mouths foamed*; then with deep intonations, ushered forth by a singular quavering, they '*would bellow as they'd burst the heavens*'"—p. 72. And lest one insertion of this *valuable morsel* should not be sufficient to satiate the taste of his readers, we have nearly the same ideas, with the addition of some equally polished "verbiage," repeated page 91. And what are his authorities for all this? They are truly worthy the cause they are intended to support—"A lying pamphlet, entitled 'Stablishing against Quaking,' which was answered and refuted, at the time of its publication,[*] and "The Snake in the Grass," a work which, for the falsehoods it contains, had become *notorious*, and has long since sunk into silence and general contempt! But these are the works which our author delights to honour, as the authentic sources of his history!

It is in this style that he goes on to depict the history of the Society which he has chosen for the theme of his scurrility and abuse. By partial and mutilated extracts; by false and ridiculous stories; and by pretended quotations from their writings, which are no where to be found in them,[†] he exhibits the Society not in the light of impartial history, but in the light, or rather shade, in which he wished it to appear—the distorted image of his own invention! After doing this, it is easy to conceive that his mind would be sufficiently prepared for the very liberal inferences he draws—"From this exhibition of facts," says he, "it is seen that their system combines, in one heterogeneous mass, almost every species of heresy, ancient and modern"—p. 203. Again, "In this system there is no place found for the holiest doctrines of the Bible"—p. 129; and again, "If we neutralize all that in the system which has been derived from the mystics, there will remain the residuum of an *imposing* but *unsubstantial morality*—imposing in the eyes of men, and not without its purposes and uses; but unsubstantial when weighed in the balance of the sanctuary before the throne of justice"!!—It will be in vain for William C. Brownlee to tell us after this, that George Fox declared himself to be the judge of the world; while he himself, with so little formality assumes the judgment seat!

But language of this sort is not surprising, after the *criteria* he has laid down in some of his preliminary *maxims*. "A man," he tells us, "may be a rebel against his Creator as much by his *sincere*, yet erroneous belief, as by his *immoral conduct*"—p. 37. It is no matter, then, who "love our Lord Jesus Christ with *sincerity*"—Eph. vi. 24; it is no matter how *sincerely* a man is disposed to do the Divine will; it is no matter with how much *sincerity* he examines the Scriptures—if he cannot find in them the *Calvinistic system of faith*, he is a rebel against his Creator; all his piety, all his holy living, are "an *imposing* but *unsubstantial* morality!—he must be excluded at last from the presence of that God, whom he has *sincerely* endeavoured to serve!—Such a libel on common sense—such daring presumption in prescribing limits to the exercise of His benevolence whose "mercies are over all his works," has seldom met the public eye.

It would be easy to add many more extracts, of a similar description with those which have been given. But the preceding may exhibit sufficiently the character of the work for *candour and veracity*. Indeed, after repeatedly looking into this singular performance, I scarcely know which most to admire, the palpable perversions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, or the confidence with which they are asserted, and the solemnity of the sanctions under which they are brought forward. In his concluding remarks, he thus expresses himself of his work: "*I lay it at the feet of my Divine Master, and implore his benediction on it.* I have not *lessened*, nor have I *aggravated*, from design, *aught* of their peculiar system." "Much pains have been taken to *quote correctly*"—p. 301. Let the reader take the works to which the different references are made, and compare with them the quotations in the volume under notice, and then let him draw his own conclusions respecting the writer.

But, as though these solemn professions were pronounced but to be the next moment forgotten, he tells us, a few lines further on: "The Society's attention I cannot expect. They are as rigorous as the holy fathers and cardinals of Rome in framing their *index expurgatorius*."—"They absolutely prohibit their youth, and, indeed, members in general, from looking into any book not of their *index*." "Their people *durst not*, and, generally speaking, *cannot* read our books. They would be persecuted even to expulsion, if, asserting their natural rights, they would think for themselves." A similar assertion had been made at least twice before in the course of the work. It is again repeated, Appen. 2, p. 14.—"The young, or even senior Friends, are not permitted to read or examine our books for themselves. *If they are, let us see the fact.*" From these assertions one of two conclusions irresistibly follows. The writer has either descended to the despicable *invention of falsehood*, or he is *culpably ignorant* of the Society he professes to describe. Charity would lead us to the latter inference. It must be admitted, however, that there is not a little difficulty in reconciling the idea with the long residence which he tells us he has had "among the Quakers of Pennsylvania and of Europe."

But the fact is, there is no body of people more at liberty to read and examine for themselves than the Society of Friends. In all my intercourse with them, and it is by no means limited, so far from any of their members, old or young, *not daring to read* the work of William C. Brownlee, I have not heard, from any quarter, a sentence discouraging its perusal. They are better acquainted with their principles—principles which have endured the test of the severest ordeals—than to dread, or at all to deprecate the present attempt. What our author means by the expressions, "their people *cannot* read our books," is difficult to conceive, unless he *really intends to tell the public*, they are *too ignorant to do so!*

On the whole, it is evident he is imperfectly acquainted with the people he pretends to portray. To the character of an impartial writer he can lay no claim. What he unjustly says of another, is strikingly exemplified in himself—"determined to have the victory, he has often lost sight of the great aim of every true polemic, and has stooped to trick, and craft, and misrepresentation." Appendix, p. 12. He has read, or at least skimmed over—with a "Snake" and a "Bugg" for his guides—a considerable number of Friends' works, and probably some of the more prominent. But this he has manifestly done with design to cull from them *passages adapted to his purpose*, rather than to examine impartially their connexions, or the force of the reasoning by which they are supported. His levity—unbefitting a Christian, much less a "Minister of the Gospel"—is conspicuous throughout the work. This leads him too often irreverently "to burlesque the most sacred truths." In fine, he not unfrequently descends to *mere trifling*; and sometimes to sheer *vulgarity*.

The "Inquiry" is evidently a work of labour. "Pains" *have* been "taken," and "years spent," to prepare, in the elegant language of his coadjutor, E. S. Ely, "a dish of savoury meat,"[*] adapted to the palates of those "Churches," those "theologians and professors," whose "*loud call* for something on this subject," had stimulated him, it seems, to these exertions.[†]

The literary execution of the work is certainly respectable. It is, however, not a little spoiled by the *vanity of the writer*. That the extent of his acquirements might not escape his readers, he gives them quotations in *Latin*, *Greek* and *French*; and to apprise them that he has also dabbled in *Hebrew*, a solitary verse from this venerable language, which they could all read *better* in their English Bibles, stands at the head of one of his chapters. But, unfortunately, to make sense of it might be a little difficult even for a *Hebrew scholar*. In several of the words we neither find the *right letters*, nor are they always in their right places! But I have no wish to detract "aught" from the merit of the work, especially in a point on which the writer seems not a little to pique himself—while he wields the sceptre of criticism with not less freedom than *illiberality* over the pages of others. His style is neat and sententious, and, with the exception of some hackneyed words, and the frequent introduction of such expletives as "do," and "does," and "did," it mostly exhibits a pretty correct taste. And the latter, perhaps, should be easily excused, as they have no doubt come "doon, as ane heir-loom,"[‡] among other valuable "materials" derived from his ancestors. He evidently is most in his element in those parts of his work in which he attempts the imitation of what he calls "the inimitable beauties of Old Mortality." Of this kind of composition his *proem* affords a tolerable specimen. Were he to confine himself to this, he might, with some effect, "sally" through the regions of fancy, and with this advantage to himself—that no person, probably, would think his statements worth calling in question! Let him remember, however, that the highest authority has assured us, that for every idle word men speak they must render an account!

By the way, why was this fungus—this excrescence of blood, and steel, and fiction, introduced into a theological work? Was it to apprise us of the *august ancestry of the writer?* Or was it to adapt the work to the taste of the readers of novels and romance? Or was it to serve as an excuse for an invidious publication?—Leaving our author to dispose of these questions, I shall only further add, that it has not been my object, in the preceding remarks, to enter into the merits of the *doctrinal disquisitions* of our polemic. This will, no doubt, *be done* by some competent member of the Society—when the public will have an opportunity of judging *where there is the most mysticism*, and where there is *the most reason*; whether in the *wildering mazes of Calvinism*, which, while it *builds a theory in the head*, sets reason and common sense at defiance; or in the plain and consistent principles of Christianity, as they are *understood in the experience* of the *practical* Christian, and corroborated by every page of the New Testament. But my object has been merely to exhibit a few specimens of the general *spirit* and *tenour* of the work. These are such as must draw on it the disapprobation and disgust of the sensible and moderate of *all denominations*. And these, to adopt his own language, page 33, "will frown into oblivion the volume which offers violence to the grace of brotherly love"—which, in fact, impugns the sacred principles of *truth* and *justice*. It *will* hasten, with its compeer, "The Snake in the Grass," into the land of forgetfulness, or be remembered but as a melancholy memento of the temper of *some theologians* in the nineteenth century. A. B.

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[*] See Burrough's works.

[†] When a writer gives a sentence, marked in the usual form of a *quotation*, and refers for it to the work of an author, which he designates, it is always presumed that the expressions are as he has stated them. But to this rule the author of the "Inquiry" pays little regard. He not unfrequently either curtails and distorts the idea of the writer, or represents it in language of his own, *burlesqued to suit his purpose*. E. g. page 172, after speaking of the silent worship of the Friends, and representing them, on account of the mental abstraction from worldly things which they recommend, "*like so many Æneases descending into Tartarus*," he goes on in a strain of levity and impiety to describe the effects produced; and at the conclusion pretends to quote Barclay thus:—"The very countenances as well as the words of the illiterate ministry," as Barclay assures us, "produced this *exploit* in him as well as in others." No such words are to be found either in the section of the Apology to which he refers, nor any where else!

[*] See Ely's and Miller's recommendations of the work, published in the public papers.

[†] See his essay before mentioned in the National Gazette.

[‡] See his Proem.

LATE AND IMPORTANT
FROM EUROPE.

On the 10th inst. the packet Ship Columbia, Captain Rogers, arrived at New York, from Liverpool in the remarkable short passage of 21 days. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received copious files of London papers to the 15th of February, and Liverpool of the 16th, from which we have selected the most interesting items.

It is highly gratifying to be enabled again to state, that the Greeks are proceeding with unabated vigor in their career of emancipation, and every where pressing their ferocious oppressors.

A letter from Zante, Jan. 8, says—The friends of Greece in England and Germany, the venerable clergy of these two countries, as well as a great number of persons of distinction, of both sexes, are sending to the Greeks succour of such a kind as they have not had since the commencement of their glorious and persevering efforts. Besides considerable sums of money, munitions of war, and equipments, we have seen pass through this place for Missolonghi, men, as wise as they are illustrious, who are come to offer the aid of their intelligence and experience towards founding a wise administration, and a general economy in public affairs; so that every branch of the service may be properly regulated.

Scio is likely again to be in the hands of the Greeks, and they will probably execute a dreadful vengeance and a full retaliation on a portion of the sanguinary barbarians, who spread murder and destruction through that lovely island. Ruins are all round them, and call up the memory of the dreadful past. Can they, in the hour of victory, be calm and self-possessed amid such recollections.

The Royal Swiss Guards, which the King of France had placed at the disposal of Ferdinand, are not to be withdrawn on the 5th of February, as had been previously stated; but will remain to do duty around the Royal Person, until the Spanish Guards are formed.

All the Royal volunteers of the Canton of Logrono, have sent a petition to the King, demanding the Inquisition. The petition is signed by the commanders of each village and contains at least thirty signatures.

The accounts from Rome are to the end of January, by which it appears that the mortality which has lately prevailed amongst the high authorities of the Catholic Church is not likely soon to stop. Another distinguished Prelate, Cardinal Severoli, Prudatory to his Holiness, had received the Sacrament, and was not expected to live. The Pope's own sister, Countess Mongalli, was also at the extremity; and the aged Pontiff, grieving for the dead, trembling for the dying, and deeply shattered by his late attack, was not expected to survive the objects of his confidence and his love.

The Parliament of Great Britain, assembled on the 3d of February, and the session was opened by Commission—a severe attack of the gout having prevented the King from delivering his Speech in person.

A meeting of the West Indian preceptors was held in London on the 10th, and a Petition to the King was unanimously resolved upon, praying that he will withhold his sanction from any legislative measure which might affect the Colonies, or insist upon a full compensation to the Planters, if Parliament should consider the emancipation of the slaves a great national object.

It is said to be the intention of the Spanish Committees to present the illustrious General Mina with a splendid sword, which is now preparing. It is to be accompanied by an address in English and Spanish, testifying the high admiration which the Spanish Committee have long entertained for the hero, and expressing an earnest hope that he will yet be restored to his country, and that his country will be again free and independent.

The King of France was dangerously ill on the 17th ult. and it was believed he could not live a month.

Gallicia is stated to have been verging towards insurrection; and that the French had suppressed two insurrections near Cadiz.

It is stated that the Algerine squadron had been destroyed by a naval force from Hydra.

The Cotton Market at London the 10th ult. was in good demand at an advance of ⅛ per lb. The Corn Market was considerably depressed the preceding week, but had recovered a little. Some were inclined to believe that corn would have risen to the import price, but this was doubted on the 18th.

The Moniteur, received in London Feb. 18, states, that the King of Spain has granted a free trade to South America to all nations, on an equality of duties. This it is asserted in another French paper, is the fruits of the French mission of Viscount Marcellus.

Accounts had reached England in various ways, of the complete success of the Greeks—It is also reported that Persia has declared against the Turks.

Young Napoleon is not permitted to accompany his Imperial mother to her palace at Parma; his residence is fixed at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, where, previously to his entering that capital, Buonaparte first saw the portrait of Maria Louisa.

It is stated (from Warsaw, Dec. 26,) that the Jewish Rabbis and Elders have met in a general assembly at Platskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to Sunday.

It is announced that a Capt. Cochran, after a two years survey, has discovered a passage between the continents of Asia and America—there being a continuous channel between the continents, though frequently blocked up with ice during great part of the winter.

The Globe and Traveller say—"We have been informed (and we think from the names given us as authority, our readers may consider the information true) that the author of Waverly has contracted with his bookseller to furnish him with three novels a year for three years, and that he is to have ten thousand pounds a year for the supply, and that four novels have actually been delivered as per contract.

A public meeting was held at Liverpool, Feb. 14th, to consider of measures for assisting the Greeks. A subscription was opened, and three or four hundred pounds were subscribed.

A loan has been undertaken in London for the Greek Government for £1,000,000 of stock at 58 per cent. [One paper states that the loan was filled, and double the amount offered.]

All the accounts, from every quarter, not even excepting the Ministerial papers in Germany, continue to inform us that success still crowned the efforts of the Greeks. They had effected a landing in the island of Mytilene, and the Turks would be obliged to evacuate it; and it was said the Turks had left Patras. The Greeks are triumphant in the island of Negropont.

A Turkish squadron, destined to protect Smyrna, has been destroyed in a storm.

Persia had refused to ratify the treaty with Turkey.

The King's health and presence at Brighton have occasioned that place to be more the resort of the fashionable world, at this season, than was ever remembered. Every house, of the first class, is at demand. The balls and dinner parties, in addition to Royal invitations to the palace, are very numerous.

The subject of the complaints of the West India Colonies, it is supposed, will be among the first to command the attention of Parliament.—The discussion, says the Courier, has in fact, become absolutely necessary to prevent the most distressing consequences to the British trade and interests in that quarter.

The new Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, were expected soon to receive their appointments from the King at Brighton, and to be sworn in Privy Councillors.

The Privy Council, it is said, have come to the determination of granting a full and unreserved pardon to Hunt, from a conviction that it would be dangerous to try and convict him of a crime of which he had previously confessed himself guilty, under an implied pardon.

More favorable accounts have lately been received from Ireland. The Courier says, all apprehension of any scarcity being experienced this winter, had wholly subsided; the value of agricultural produce generally, had increased; and there were grounds for indulging the most pleasing anticipation.

John Hunt, publisher of the Examiner, (brother of Leigh Hunt, the poet,) has been tried by a special jury, for the publication of *Don Juan*, and the *Liberal*. [Leigh Hunt was concerned with Byron in getting up the Liberal.] The jury found him guilty.

A dreadful explosion occurred at Polgooth Mine, on Thursday, the 15th of January, occasioned by the bursting of the boiler. The explosion was so terrific, that one man was thrown over the engine house to the distance of 150 feet, and killed, and another named Martin dreadfully hurt, since dead. Pieces of the boiler of 600 weight, were carried to the distance of six hundred feet, and tore down whole houses. Not a vestige of the house which contained the boiler remains; and two adjoining houses were literally dashed in pieces by the explosion.

A traveller who has just arrived at Leghorn from Egypt, states, that on the 15th of November, there was great rejoicing at Alexandria, on account of a victory gained by the troops of the Viceroy, over the rebels of Schendy at the same place where the son of his Highness was assassinated last year; he adds that the Egyptian General had taken 6,000 prisoners, among whom was the Malech of Schendy, with his whole family.

The accounts from the Mediterranean respecting the expedition against Tunis, said to have been prepared at Malta, have not been founded upon idle rumours merely. The Medina, 20 guns, Capt. Hay, arrived at Portsmouth on the 3d of February, direct from Tunis, with despatches from Capt. Hamilton, commanding the squadron, which it seems had actually been sent there from Malta, to teach civility to the Dey. This object (as has before been stated,) was the restitution of some Greeks who had been captured by Tunisian corsairs, though under the protection of the British flag. A demand for them having been refused, Admiral Sir Graham Moore despatched the Cambrian, 50 guns, Capt. Hamilton; Euryalus, 42, Capt. A. J. Clifford; Medina, 20, Captain Hay; Rose, 18, Capt. Dundas; Despatch, 18, Capt. E. Scott; and Chanticleer, 10, Capt. M'Namara.—The appearance of this force was sufficient; the Greeks were liberated; other concessions granted; presents exchanged: and our squadron came away with a better impression of friendship between the two flags than has existed for some time.

Probert, one of the murderers of Hunt, who got clear by turning state's evidence, was advised to quit the country and go to America; to which he replied, "How can I go to America without money." After Thurtell, his companion, was condemned to death, he said, "if he were offered life for 100 years, with £20,000 he would rather die than live disgraced like Probert—a vagabond, walking about the street pointed at by the finger of scorn."

COMMUNICATED.

TO THE SCEPTICAL.

Or those persons who feel interested in promoting the cause of humanity, are requested to view the wonderful effects of SWAIM'S PANACEA, in a case unparalleled in the annals of disease, on a child of Mr. Lambert's in a Court in Front street, a few doors above Noble. HOWARD.

Weekly Compendium.

On Tuesday morning last, the Coroner held an inquest at the New York packet wharf, over the body of a man named Smith, who was drowned in the Delaware. From the appearance of the body it was supposed to have been in the water some time. Verdict—'accidental death.'

Dr. Geo. F. Klingle of the Northern Liberties, announces the death of a lad aged 14 years, from inhaling ether. It is hoped his fate will prove a warning to others. He suffered excruciating pain from Monday the 1st, to Saturday the 6th, on which day he died.

The Rev. Mr. SUMMERFIELD, who was expected to arrive in the ship Columbia, was unexpectedly detained at Liverpool. Mr. S. was to leave Liverpool on the 1st of March, for New York.

Upon the Boston stage Tom and Jerry has been repeated for the 21st time during the present season. In the Boston Circus it has been performed twenty three times.

In the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, the resolution for granting a supply to his majesty, for the support of the civil department of the province, was so amended as to reduce the salary of the governor, &c. twenty five per cent. yeas 22, nays 2, in committee of the whole house.

The bill granting aid to his majesty, has passed the House of Assembly, only by the casting vote of the speaker.

The Collector of the Champlain District has given notice, that all vessels navigating the Northern Canal must take out coasting licenses, and that bonds will be required of the owners.

In Boston, there are now in operation sixteen incorporated Insurance Offices, with a capital of $4,300,000. Four more have been, and five that have been petitioned for doubtless will be, granted by the Legislature. The stock of these nine will not be less than $2,700,000. So that the whole amount of capital of this kind in that city may be considered $7,000,000.

The Steam-boat left New York for New Haven, by virtue of the late decision of Supreme Court of the United States, on the same evening on which that decision was published in the City of New-York.

The Rev. Mr. REES and the Rev. Mr. HANNAH, delegates from the British Methodist Conference, to the American General Conference, have arrived at New York in the ship Columbia. We understand that they will remain in this city a short time, before they proceed to the south.

Funds for the payment of the pensioners of the United States, are in readiness. Those who are on the pension list, may apply to the agents in the respective states.

At the last accounts from New-Orleans, a bill was pending in the Legislature of Louisiana, for establishing a Loan Office, to emit three millions of paper, on loan to individuals, for five, seven, and nine years, at an interest of 7 per cent.

Capt. Hampton, of the schr. Sophia, arrived below yesterday morning, in 19 days from Alvarado, reports that there had been an entire change in the affairs at Mexico, and that persons inimical to the government, had been ordered off.

Accident.—The sloop Washington, of Philadelphia, with a cargo of sand from Fort Penn, was upset about midway between Newcastle and Christiana creek, on the 5th inst. Jacob Yates, the Master, and David Swelles, a hand, after remaining in the water a considerable time, were providentially released by the revenue deck boat, Cata Gannas. One man, name unknown, was drowned.

A letter from New Orleans, to a gentleman in Washington city, dated Jan. 21, says, "Our Cotton and Sugar Crops have fallen short, and the port is crowded with vessels that are without employment. Cotton is very high, and sells from 13 to 20 cents. Sugar is selling from 6¼ to 6¾. Exchange on New York, from 2½ to 3 per cent. discount."

The convicts in the New-York state prison support themselves.

The Erie Canal, will, it is thought, next year, yield a revenue equal to five per cent. on the whole amount of capital invested by New-York in that great work.

In Salem, Mass. the Poor House is a source of income to the amount of $1300 per annum. In Quincy, Mass. the labours of those of the poor who were able to do any thing, not only supported the sick and infirm, but also paid the interest of a debt contracted for the erection of a suitable house, and every year a part of the principal of that debt.

SMALL POX.—The Small Pox, or Varioloid disease, is increasing considerably in Brooklyn, N. Y. and, although of a mild character, is a source of much anxiety to the inhabitants of that village.

A stage driver in the eastern part of New Hampshire, has been fined ten dollars and costs for injury done to the sleigh of the plaintiff, in consequence of refusing to give him half of a public road, upon which they met.

Three saddles have been lately made in N. York, for distinguished individuals, in S. America, which for costliness and beauty exceed any articles of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The price of each, with the bridle, will be about $300.

The Legislature of the State of Maine has adjourned, after doing itself imperishable honour by *abolishing Imprisonment for Debt*.

Gen. Scott and suite arrived at Mobile on the 12th of February on their way to Pensacola.

Captain Croaker, of the brig Jane, arrived at New York, brings information that martial law was suspended at Demerara on the 19th of January by proclamation of Governor Murray. Nearly all the ringleaders in the late insurrection had been executed, and confidence and tranquility were again restored.

The Norfolk Herald informs northern coasters that a few cargoes of clean, solid, transparent ice, would pay well if brought to Norfolk as soon as possible.

The House of Assembly of New-York have passed a resolution instructing the New-York senators and representatives in Congress, to oppose any further duty on sales at auction. The vote was 94 to 8.

On Tuesday week, the principal work-shop at the U. S. Arsenal, Springfield, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire. This event throws a considerable number of persons out of business. Much of the public property was destroyed.

A negro woman has been sentenced to death at Savannah, for setting fire to a house—but has also been recommended to mercy.

We understand, that counterfeit one dollar notes on the Trenton State Bank are in circulation in this city.—The execution of the notes is said by those who have seen them, to be good.

Ninian Edwards, a Senator from the state of Illinois, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be Minister from the United States to Mexico.

Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, Editor of the New England Galaxy, has commenced the publication of a new daily paper in Boston, called the Boston Courier.

John Moore, aged 45, was stabbed by his nephew, John Moore, a short time since at Lexington, Kentucky, and died a few minutes after. A private animosity had existed between them.

The Printing Ink Manufactory of Mr. George Mather, in Green-street, New-York, was burnt on Saturday evening last.

The Common Council of Boston have appointed a committee to direct a letter in behalf of the City Council to General LAFAYETTE, requesting him, if not inconvenient, on his contemplated visit to the United States, to land in that place, and to assure him that his reception will be worthy of the city which has ever held in the highest estimation the services and sacrifices of the adopted Son of Washington.

Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, a resolution was adopted, recommending to the members of the General Assembly, the use of cloths of Domestic Manufacture; and also recommending to the good people of the State the manufacture of their own clothing materials.

DISASTROUS NEWS FROM PERU.

The whaling ship Frederick Augustus, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, has arrived at Newport from Coquimbo, whence she sailed on the 14th of Nov.—bringing dates a month later than our former advices. A letter received in this city by this arrival, dated Valparaiso, October 30, communicates the important, though disagreeable intelligence, that by an arrival from Arica, they had "just learnt the defeat and dispersion of the Patriot army under Gen. Santa Cruz, seven thousand strong, with the loss of 4000—all their baggage, arms, ammunition and stores of every kind, at the Desaguadero—by the Vice Roy and Gen. Valdez, whose forces were five thousand strong." The news seems to have been known at Coquimbo.

Captain Haskell, of the schr. Hope, arrived at New York, 4th inst. reports "that the schr. Agawam, Raymond, of Beverly, was boarded in the harbor of Manzanilla, S. side of Cuba, Jan. 17th, by two barges full of armed men, who threw overboard Capt. Carr's desk with all his papers; cut off two of his fingers, wounded him in the head, and severely beat the mate and crew. Capt. C. was forced into one of their boats, but afterwards put on shore. He then applied to the Captain of the port for assistance to detect the pirates, but could get no redress, and was placed in the stocks for his importunities, for three days; he was afterwards sent to Bayamo, where he remained confined. Two days before the Hope sailed, a small latteen rigged boat of about 3 tons, arrived in the harbour—said she was from St. Domingo—had on board 11 men, (Spaniards) completely armed, &c. She was supposed to be a pirate—could show no papers. They were all taken and put in the stocks when the Hope sailed.

COAL.—We are enabled to state, (says the N. York Evening Post) from information that can be relied upon, that coal of a very valuable quality has been discovered in the county of Essex in New Jersey. The pits which have already been opened and are now working, afford the most favourable indications, and it is confidently expected, that by or before the ensuing winter, the New York market will be abundantly supplied with this important and necessary article, at a cheap and reasonable rate. This coal is bituminous, and more nearly resembles the Orrel coal than any yet discovered in this country.

Judge Washington and Judge Marshall have viewed the Portrait of Washington, painted by Rembrandt Peale, now exhibiting in the Capitol, Washington City, and both concur in the opinion that it is the best likeness they have seen—Judge Marshall declaring that "it seemed as if he was looking at a living man"—and Judge Washington, that "he rejoiced that at last a Portrait was executed worthy of Washington."

DE WITT CLINTON.

The following handsome tribute to the character and genius of De Witt Clinton, is paid by a member of the Louisiana Legislature.

Look, said Mr. D. at New York. In that state, which ought to be an example to all others, the genius of one man has trampled over all difficulties. The narrow views of the Radicals, and the parsimony of mistaken minds, and the clamours of party spirit, have all been dissipated by the light of his genius. He has accomplished the grand object which he conceived and planned; and the canal which he has opened into the wilderness is an achievement which has surrounded his name with glory, and will transmit it to posterity with increasing brightness. He, said Mr. Davezac, would always follow the policy of that great man, which has been so successfully developed in the state of New York. He would pursue his footsteps though at a distance in the state of Louisiana.

On Saturday week a man by the name of John Helverson, broke into the store of Mr. Jacob Schell, of Schellsburg, Pa. and took therefrom upwards of $400 in cash and 4 or 5 watches. He then went to the stable and took an elegant mare, mounted her and rode off. He was overtaken at Shippensburg, Pa. and brought back within two miles of London, where he escaped from custody, and ran up the mountain. After having spent that night and part of the next day in the mountain, he was again apprehended, and on Thursday evening was lodged in the jail at Bedford, Pa.

A person, who styles himself Professor Odion, of Washington College, District of Columbia, and who states that he was appointed by a committee in Washington to travel the Eastern section of the Union, to deliver lectures and solicit subscriptions for the Greeks, is advertised in the Eastern papers as an impostor. He is a man of middling stature, about 35 years of age, dark complexion and thin features. When at Norwich he wore a brown coat and pantaloons, cut in the Quaker fashion, and a green plaid cloak, much soiled.

Burning in Effigy.—The Chillicothe paper of the 12th ult. informs us that on the preceding evening the people of that town assembled and burnt all the members of the Legislature from that county in effigy, excepting one, together with the clerk of the Senate. What produced the ferment was the non-election of Judges Cook and Armstrong, in particular; and it is understood also, that nearly all the Legislature have done this session, had prepared the public mind for this burst of indignation. The editor says—We hope that no more such proceedings will be had, either *here* or *elsewhere*, on the return of the members to their several homes, throughout the state.

Extract of a letter received from a Gentleman in Mount Holly, (N. J.) under date of Tuesday evening, March 9.

"Yesterday morning, our Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Adam Enger. The jury after a careful examination declared his death was caused by blows inflicted on his head by which his skull was broken! The man who committed the horrid deed, was committed to Prison last evening, and confined in irons. His name is Job Powell; both of them had families and lived under the same roof; were in habits of intoxication, and have had frequent quarrels before.—The weapon used by Powell was an Axe handle.—They lived 2 or 3 miles below this place, on the Rancocas Creek."

The following extraordinary fact is stated in Degrand's last Boston Price Current.

A Funeral was to take place, from Mr. Lancy's boarding house, (situated within the jail limits) on Thursday. *The dead body was however, arrested by the fangs of the statute mortgaging it to a creditor.*—Gentlemen, learned in the law, were consulted and it was decided that it should not be buried; and so it was left at Mr. Lancy's being denied a burial!!! P. P. F. DEGRAND.

P. S. It is reported that to *evade the law*, a complaint was entered against the body, *as a nuisance*; that the Board of Health resorted to the spot and smelling the body and finding it offensive, they ordered that the body of this unfortunate man should be removed *because it was a nuisance*; and it is now doubted whether this is or is not a *legal order*!!—Does not humanity shudder, when we are told "That nothing better than the present system can be devised?"

Legislature of Pennsylvania.—On Monday the bill for rechartering the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, was called up for a second reading in the House of Representatives, when an amendment was made requiring the bank to pay a bonus of $75,000, instead of $65,000, as reported by the committee: but the next day a question was made to reconsider the vote, and various propositions were made to fill the blank with 65,70,75, and 80,000 dollars. It is thought an attempt will be made to place this bank on the same footing as the banks in the general bank bill.

Mr. Holgate, from the committee appointed on that subject, has reported a bill for altering the charter of St. Mary's Church.

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

On Monday the House of Representatives determined, by a vote of 114 to 96, to strike out the third section from the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage. It was in the following words.

"That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to the duty on all goods, wares and merchandize, herein before mentioned, or any other, there shall be added, and shall be collected and paid, the full amount of such bounty or premium, or allowance in nature thereof, as, on the exportation of similar articles may be given, paid, or allowed in the country or place from which the same shall be exported, or in the country or place wherein the same shall be produced or manufactured; which shall be calculated and ascertained under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the treasury shall from time to time, fix and prescribe."

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Jamaica papers to the 10th ult. are received at New-York by the brig Maine.

On the 15th of January, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Jose Antonio Arana and Juan Beltran, who had been convicted of piracy on board the British sloop Eliza, and American schooner Freemason, were embarked at Kingston for Gallows point, Port Royal, where they were executed. These men were both officers. Arana made several attempts to take his life while in prison; first with a knife, secondly, by immersing his head in a pail of water. He afterwards attempted to stick a fish bone in his windpipe, which broke in his throat; and then to knock his head to pieces against the wall, which caused his head to swell to an immense size. He also broke up the platform of his cell. He for a long time refused to have any thing to say to the Priests, pronounced them impostors—he afterwards received them—Beltran's conduct was of the opposite character. When they arrived at the place of execution Arana cast a look at the gallows and exclaimed, "that's not a fit place for a Spanish gentleman to die on." They both asserted they were murdered by perjured witnesses. Beltran said he did not fear death for himself, "but," he exclaimed, "my beloved wife and children! Oh my God! my God! what will become of them. Oh, Jesus saviour of the world, protect the wife and children of a man who, guilty in thy sight of many offences, is yet to die this day unjustly." Previous to being swung off they both prayed fervently. Their bodies were thrown into a hole—no coffins having been provided, as the House of Assembly refused to pay for them.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Jan. 29.

On Monday last took place the execution of a male and female servant, for having robbed their master. It was a day of indignation and sorrow, for at least the female part of the capital. All the women were in tears on seeing a young and interesting looking girl, going with firmness and resignation, to suffer the vile and disgusting punishment of the gibbet; and which, as they did not fail to recollect, had been abolished by the Constitutional Government. What a spectacle for the inhabitants of a country who pride themselves upon a chivalrous and almost devotional feeling towards the sex, to see an able-bodied ruffian of an executioner get astride upon the shoulders of a young female, writhing in the agonies of death, and with one of his horrid hands forcing a handkerchief into her mouth, while with his heels he struck her repeatedly and violently on the stomach. Such an atrocious and revolting sight is calculated to do more injury to the cause of absolutism than the fusilading of a whole village of Constitutionalists. When the man servant arrived at the gibbet, he gazed with the most intense and anguished attention upon the disfigured body of his unfortunate wife (for, it is said, he was married to her the night before the execution,) and then submitted himself to the same dreadful fate. When he was turned off, a tremendous rush took place amongst the crowd, without any one knowing for what cause. Several persons were seriously injured.—The confusion commenced at the moment when the cry of *Viva el Rey Absoluto* was heard, which is now invariably sent forth at the death of unfortunate wretches, no matter what their political opinion, or even if they have none, as was the case in this instance.

Strange Legal Facts.—To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital, but, if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanour. To wound a man is only a misdemeanour. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person—but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property—while the man of small property may not hunt *on his own ground*. Peers and members of parliament cannot be arrested for debt, *but their creditors may.—English Paper.*

A THEATRICAL CRIMINAL.

One Martial, an artist and dramatic author, attached to one of the French Theatres, was recently tried and convicted of theft. Just as the verdict had been read, the Attorney General moved for sentence, Martial drew from under his clothes a short knife with which having struck his throat several times, he threw it at the feet of the Jury, and fell lifeless in the bar. A general movement of horror pervaded the Court, and several females fainted. The Judge ordered a physician to be called. There happened to be one on the jury, who rapidly approached the culprit; the gens d'armes also ran to his relief: Martial pulling open his shirt, discovered his neck, which had not the slightest mark of injury; the knife was so dull, that it had not even bruised the skin. The agitation produced by this tragic scene, as rapidly subsided and the accused heard with great composure, though protesting his innocence, his sentence of imprisonment for five years.

ARTIFICIAL ANATOMY.

It is well known that imitations of the human subject, for anatomical study, have been made in wax hitherto, in consequence of its flexibility.—These imitations, however striking and correct, could only present the surface of the objects; they could not give the internal details, which are still more necessary to the study; they were better fitted for the purpose of a museum than a theatre of anatomy. M. Auroux, a young and clever French physician, has made an astonishing improvement in those imitations.—With a composition resembling paste-board, he has been enabled to construct complete bodies; in which are the organs, the minutest details of external conformation, are accurately represented. The exterior parts are unshipped easily, and according to the rules generally observed in dissection. They give place to the interior parts, which in their turn can be removed with similar facility. Thus the human body can be decomposed into a thousand different pieces, which, as they are regularly numbered, can be again re-united to each other. Two advantages are thus obtained over the ordinary method—the disgust inseparable from the dissection of dead bodies is avoided; and the pupil, by re-composing the body, may give a more perfect knowledge of its individual points. The only objections to M. Auroux's invention is, that the shade of colour are more perfectly represented by the wax than by his composition: but this obstacle may be surmounted; and, for the rest, his imitation is perfect. The smaller organs, the nerves, the muscles, they veins, and all the vessels, are represented with rigid accuracy. This ingenious invention admits of being applied to many useful and interesting purposes of anatomical pathology.

TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.

The London Morning Chronicle contains some statements to show that Liverpool is nearly equal in importance to London, as a commercial town, and that in a few years it will leave London far behind. The receipts of duties at the Liverpool Custom House, for the year 1823, amounted to £1,808,402, which is more than a sixt part of the customs, of all Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly three times the amount of those of the whole of Scotland. The official value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from all the ports of Great Britain in 1819, was £37,939,506, of which £12,792,531 was from the port of Liverpool.

The number of ships which entered the port in 1823 was 9507, being more than double the number which entered the three principal ports of the Netherlands, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

London Fashions for February.

Opera Dress.—Dress of white satin, with china asters, set on in three rows without stalks; next the hem, a *clochette* trimming of crape, forming full plaites, or quiltings. The bust trimmed with *bouffant* puffings of silk net, confined by bows of white satin, trimmed with ermine without spots; a high standing up collar, lined with spotted ermine, finishes the cloak. The hair arranged in long ringlets, and ornamented with small red roses, and white Spanish bows, the latter very sparingly adopted. Necklace of two rows of very large pearls.

Walking Dress.—Pelisse of *gros de Naples*, the colour of the marshamallow blossom, fastened down the front with three large wrought buttons. Black velvet bonnet, tied with marshamallow-coloured ribband, and crowned with a large full-blown rose and bows of velvet. Long black Chantilly lace veil; the pelisse is made with a narrow French collar, surmounted by a double frill of Urling's lace. A double gold chain with a watch depending. Black kid half-boots and yellow gloves.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 13, 1824.

The number of new periodical works almost daily starting into existence in the various parts of our country, is as singular and surprising as it is truly gratifying. In our immediate neighbourhood, and within the city itself, we have sufficient evidence of the increase and even excess of adventures in this species of literature. Upwards of twenty papers, of various kinds, have, to our knowledge, been brought forward within the few past months, in this city and vicinity, the careers of some of which were short, having already terminated, a failure depending, perhaps, more on the characters of the work themselves than upon those who were looked to for support.

Few works of this description, we believe, have failed of receiving at least a merited share of countenance. The taste, habits and pursuits of our *citizens*, are strongly in favour of this mode of dispensing knowledge and information, and to which the nature of the political systems of the country are also extremely and decidedly favourable. The liberty of the press, unshackled by the policies of European governments, is certainly the most powerful engine for disseminating virtue and intelligence among a free and thinking people that could possible be devised. It is the foe of ignorance, superstition and vice—the friend of wisdom and truth, the noblest attributes of the human mind. To it we look and trust, under the blessings of a superior power, for the continuance and increase of that ascendancy which our country possesses in the moral and political world. And hence the gratifying effect of the view with which we are from time to time presented of the increase of periodical papers.—Scarce a mail arrives but we are presented with a prospectus, or a first number, and not only here among what may be called the more refined and cultivated parts, but even from the most distant portions of the land, where but a few years since the hand of man had not yet penetrated, and where, instead of a wilderness as then, are now beheld cultivated fields and gardens, and instead of the howl of savage beasts of prey, are heard the voice of industry and happiness.

The clear and satisfactory opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, in the cause of Gibbon vs. Ogden, has finally put to rest the important question of the power of one state to exercise the jurisdiction over the waters of its own territory, to the exclusion of another. The principle, as contended, and so long exercised in the arbitrary proceedings which have occasioned the above case, has always been considered by the impartial as an improper exercise of authority, unwarrantable in the estimation of a just and free reciprocity of the social intercourse which should subsist between states, and irreconcilable with the spirit and obvious meaning of the general constitution. By this decision, the citizens particularly of New Jersey and Connecticut, will come into the possession of a lucrative trade, from which they have heretofore been so unjustly debarred. In the causes which have so long combined to withhold this fair distribution, is plainly perceptible the success with which sophistry and metaphysical reasoning, when exercised by powerful and ingenious minds, may entangle and throw a mist over the otherwise clear and evident import of reason and common sense, and which, in the language of the Chief Justice, on the present occasion, taking as postulates, that the powers of the Government of the Union are to be contracted by construction into the narrowest possible compass, and that the original power of the States, are retained, if any possible construction will retain them, may, by a course of well digested, but refined reasoning, founded on these premises, explain away the constitution of our country, and leave it, a magnificent structure, indeed, to look at, but totally unfit for use.

We notice in the retrospect of politics of a recent publication, the following sentiment, which, coming from so respectable a source, would seem to carry with it a greater weight, than it by any means, at least in our estimation, deserves. "The statement alluded to is, that from the whole complexion of the affairs of the civilized world, any person may foresee a terrible struggle between the Continents of the East and the West about to ensue." It is a mortifying consideration that Congress should have been deterred, by the visionary terrors of Randolph's vapourish imagination, from acting according to the dictates of its own pure and manly feelings, lest it should incur the displeasure of a "Divan at Constantinople, or a conclave of Monks at Madrid." Yet we apprehend no such result as is intimated in the article to which we now allude, although our enemies may exclaim, when intelligence of this craven conduct will reach Europe, that "this is the boasted energy of the great Republic, who, from the magnificent tenor of her President's language, we believed would extend the protection of her mighty wings to all the oppressed nations of the earth—lo! she is so much afraid of exciting an angry curl in the whiskers of the Grand Turk, that she will not even send a messenger of encouraging compliment to the republican Greeks; and although it is too serious a truth, that those who have professed to be the advocates of peace, could not have adopted more effective measures for encouraging foreign forces to assail our country, than by manifesting the timid and irresolute disposition which they have, and on the very subject too, on which their President had so lately spoken to the world, with fearless firmness and decision. Yet, for our parts, we entertain not the least apprehension on the subject of war—our enemies know too well the folly and danger of such a course. We venture our credit on the assertion that they will not—they dare not attempt any thing of the kind. They may bluster and threaten; but there is nothing, says the "Retrospect," as "every one acquainted with human affairs must know, so effectual in restraining bullies and oppressors from violence and bloodshed, as a timely display of determined resistance." And although our enemies have failed of receiving this display from its immediate representatives, yet the country itself speaks, through another channel, in a voice sufficiently distinct to be heard and understood.

FIRE.—Last night about 11 o'clock, three large three story brick houses, in an unfinished state, situated in Eleventh street, near the corner of Callowhill street, the property of Jacob Ridgway, Esq. were destroyed. The fire originated in the centre building, and is supposed to be the act of incendiaries.—During the last year two houses belonging to the same gentleman, were set on fire, at the corner of Callowhill and Eleventh st.

☞ Mr. ADRIEN, commences his Philosophical Recreative Performances at the Washington Museum, on Monday evening next; commencing every evening at half past 7 o'clock.

THREE DAYS LONGER.

In consequence of disappointment in the removal of the Menagerie, the Proprietors have concluded to continue this interesting exhibition three days longer, at No. 272 Market street, above 8th.

A New Theatre will be opened in a few days, at the sign of the Declaration of Independence, N. E. corner of Seventh and South street.

CORRECTION.

The fare to New York, per the Pennsylvania Steam Boat line, advertised in another part of the paper, is $3 only, instead of 4.

To Correspondents.—An article of our fair correspondent having been accidentally mislaid, we "Hope" an apology will be received for this, and our sometimes seeming, but always unintentional, neglect.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

March 6th. Ship Electra, Robinson, 44 days from London, with merchandize;

Ship Ohio, Kay, from New Orleans, with sugar;

Brig Farmers Fancy, Payne, from Savannah, with rice and cotton;

Brig William Gray, Stabler, from Fernandina.

11th, Brig Swan, Franklin, from New Orleans, with sugar, tobacco, &c.;

Ship Georgian, Baily, 14 days from Savannah, with cotton, &c.;

Schr. George Washington, Smith, 18 days from Tampico;

Schr. Hugh G. Seymour, Campbell, 14 days from Matanzas, with sugar and coffee.

12th Schr. Sophia, Hampton, 14 days from Alvarado, with cochineal.

CLEARED.

March 8th, Brig Moro, Dunn, for Alvarado; Brig Sarah, Laws, for St. Kitts; Brig Vineyard, Cheever, for St. Salvador.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. Ezra S. Ely, Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, to Mrs. CATHARINE BOYLE, all of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. EDWARD McEWEN, to Miss ANN, daughter of Mr. John Clark, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Doctor SAMUEL BARRINGTON, of Piqua, Ohio, to Miss SUSAN L. daughter of Mr. James Furze, of this city.

On the 3d inst. at Westchester, Pa. by the Rev. Wm. Hodson, ISAAC THOMAS, M. D. to ANN CHARLTON MINER, daughter of Charles Miner of the Village Record.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. O'Mealy, Mr. CHARLES DECOSTER, to Mrs. SARAH INGRAM, both of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. O'Mealy, Mr. DANIEL MONIER, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Mr. Martin Rizer, both of this city.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Tuesday night last, Mrs. HANNAH HALVERSON, aged 71.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. LYDIA RILE, in the 37th year of her age, wife of Wm. Rile.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. suddenly, Mr. PHILIP WEAVER, of Germantown, Book-binder, aged 68.

On Wednesday morning last, Miss ELIZABETH SKINNER, eldest daughter of Capt. Francis H. Skinner.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock, Mr. JACOB SNYDER.

On the 9th instant, ROBERT PAUL, in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

At Germantown, on the 7th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARIA, wife of John Wunder, aged 25.

On the 8th inst. Mr. P. THOURON, formerly of Rochelle, and long a resident in this city, aged 68.

Near Schellsburgh, Bedford County, (Penn.) on the 29th ult. Mr. CHRISTIAN DANAKER, aged 64.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. P. MURGATROYD, aged 68, relict of the late Thomas Murgatroyd, Esq. of this city.

On Saturday night, the 6th inst. after a lingering illness GEORGE HARTLEY, senior, aged 61.

On Sunday morning, the 7th instant, Mr. WILLIAM S. YOUNG, in the 30th year of her age.

On the morning of the 7th inst. in this city, aged 36, Dr. BENJAMIN P. WATKINS, of Virginia.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. MARGARET FREEMAN, widow of Benjamin Freeman, late of this city.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. MARY SIMPSON, aged 34, wife of Mr. John Simpson, formerly of Charleston, S. C.

On 3d mo. 29th, at his residence in Holmesburg, ROBERT HILLBORN, of consumption, in the 45th year of his age.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	54	54	108
In New-York,	46	46	92
In Baltimore,	12	7	19

The deaths in this city last week were 108; among which were, 15 by consumption, 9 typhus fever, and 10 small pox.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

On Thursday Morning, the [illegible] inst. at 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

300 packages Domestic Goods, comprising a general assortment of seasonable articles, from the most approved Manufactories.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the Goods open for inspection one day previous to the sale. They will be found worthy the attention of purchasers, who are assured the Goods will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and situations are procured.

A TEACHER WANTED, who is capable of teaching the branches of an English education, which are now generally taught, in Boys' schools—apply to P. COAD, at his Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, one door from the N. W. corner of 3d & Union sts. Private lessons given in practical Gauging, at one dollar each; also, private lessons given to Ladies & Gentlemen, in Geography, use of the Globes, construction of Maps, &c. at 40 cts. each.

New Jersey Supreme Court,

Of the Term of February, A. D. 1824.

John Sexton,
vs.
The President and Trustees of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steam Boat Company. } IN DEBT.

THE Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, having returned the Writ of Summons in this case, "not served," and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of the court, that process cannot be served on the said defendants, as mentioned in the first section of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors against Corporations." It is ordered that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the aforesaid action, on or before the second Tuesday of May next, or on failure thereof, that the said action be proceeded in agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act; the said plaintiff causing a copy of this rule to be inserted within twenty days in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and in one of the public newspapers printed in the state of Pennsylvania, and continued for at least six weeks; and also causing a copy of this will to be posted up within the said twenty days and for at least six weeks, at the court house in Woodbury; at the public inn or tavern, now, or late kept by James Jess at Kaighn's Point, and at the public inn or tavern kept by Joseph English, at Camden in the said county of Gloucester.—On motion of John M. White, Attorney of Plaintiff.

A true copy from the minutes.
march 13—6t BOSWELL, Clerk.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale, at his Nursery, near Camden N. J. on reasonable terms, a valuable selection of PEACH, APRICOT and NECTARINE TREES.
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, or
JEHU WARD, No. 42 Market st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.
march 12—4t

TO LET,

THE House and Lot at the 12 mile stone on the Philadelphia and Chester post road. The house is large, two rooms, an entry and kitchen on the first floor, and four rooms on the second. There is a good garden, a stable and chair house, and about four acres of land attached to the dwelling house. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and has daily intercourse with the city by several stages. It would be an eligible situation for a family from the city. Immediate possession may be had.

Apply to the Subscriber, in the township of Chester, or at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.
JESSE J. MARIS.
Chester, Delaware County, Penn. march 13—3t*

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with croup, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.
JOHN B. HOWELL.
N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, North Second street, below Vine; or at 42, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

FANCY JAPANNED CHAIRS & CABINET FURNITURE.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue the above business at No. 103 NORTH THIRD a few doors below Vine Street. The Chairs and Cabinet Furniture made at their stand shall be of the best materials and workmanship.—On hand, a handsome assortment of Windsor Settees, Chairs, &c.
N. B.—Old Chairs re-japanned and Gilt.
march 13—6t

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Tune—"Hail to the chief."

Hail to John Gibbs, who tells the prizes,
Honour'd and blest be his flaming blue sign;
Hail to the wag who comes nobly and cries his
Fortune where eagles of liberty shine.
Girls! how he'll strut about,
Crimp'd ruffles sticking out,
He'll kick all the waiters and tousle the maids,
Both pockets full of cash,
He'll cut a famous dash—
The pink and the play-thing of all gay parades.

Cash is the darling and God of the ladies;
Cash turns their frowns and their tears into smiles;
Cash, like de noyeau and sweet lemonade is
A cure for their vapours—a balm for their toils.
Cash buys merino shawls,
Cash pays for routs and balls.
Cash strings the fiddle and mellows the flute,
Bagpipes and flageolets,
Kettle drums and bandilettes,
Without its existence were cheerless and mute.

Speed ye to Gibbs's fam'd port of fortune,
Fill all your pockets, discharge all your duns;
Get cash and your dwellings will be a resort soon
For all who love turkies, to dine and pune.
Strike while the iron's hot;
Strike e'er you go to pot;
Strike e'er dame fortune's gay wheel has gone round;
One hour may be too late,
One moment seal your fate,
One moment dash all your hopes to the ground.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

To be drawn positively on the 24th of March, 1824.
NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES—SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
4	Prizes of	1000	is	4,000
6	do.	200	is	1,200
12	do.	100	is	1,200
612	do.	10	is	6,120
3364	do.	5	is	16,820
2000	Prizes.			31,920
4000	Blanks.			
7000	Tickets.			

Tickets and shares for sale in the greatest variety of Lucky numbers, and where packages may be had for the low rate of 11 dollars, by certificate, at GIBBS's Lucky Lottery Office, 4 1-2 south Third street. march 1—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, at the Book Stores of J. Mortimer, No. 74 South Second street, Uriah Hunt, No. 147 Market Street, and Isaac Pugh, N. E. corner of Third and Race streets—price 37 1-2 cents,

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH

In the Mind of Man—the only rule of faith and practice, with observations on Religious Sects.

Free from Sectarian bondage, I have drawn a full length picture, in the persuasion that there is a pure and holy religion, under feelings separated from sectarian views.—And this religion is altogether in that one eternal, unchangeable, indivisible Principle, to which I have referred, which applies to all mankind—which embraces every thing that is excellent in religion, which knows no sect among men, or distinction between individuals, &c.—Introduction. feb 28—tf

THE GAZETTEER,

A WEEKLY Newspaper, devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature, News, &c. Edited by the Rev. ABNER KNEELAND, and published every Wednesday evening, on eight large quarto pages, of fine white paper, with a handsome type, at 3 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Persons wishing to subscribe, can receive the numbers from the commencement, on application to the Editor, No. 31 South Second street. march 6—tf

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—do. 18 and [illegible], from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 4—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. mar 6—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

TRUE YANKEE SAILOR.

When a boy, Harry Bluff left his friends and his home,
And his dear native land, o'er the ocean to roam;
Like a sapling he sprung, he was fair to the view,
He was true yankee oak, boys, the older he grew:
Tho' his body was weak, and his hands they were soft,
When the signal was giv'n, he the first went aloft,
And the vet'rans all cried he'd one day lead the van,
For, though rated a boy, he'd the soul of a man,
And the heart of a true Yankee Sailor.

When promoted to manhood and burning for fame,
Still in war or in peace, Harry Bluff was the same;
So true to his love, and in battle so brave,
That the myrtle and laurel entwine o'er his grave;
For his country he fell, when by victory crown'd,
The flag shot away, fell in tatters around;
The foe thought he'd struck, but he cried out avast,
And Columbia's colours he nail'd to the mast,
And he died like a brave Yankee Sailor.

COMMUNICATION.

Philadelphia, 8th March, 1824.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The following I conceive to be a solution of your Rebus, in the Saturday Evening Post of the 6th inst.

I am your's, &c. E. A. C.

By Multiplication, Division, and such,
Your mystical Rebus, Joe found in a touch;
The parts make the whole, but who would suppose
Numerical Fractions e'er formed a NOSE?

Answer to the Rebus which appeared in last Saturday's Evening Post.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \tfrac{1}{2} \text{ of } \tfrac{1}{4} \text{ of } \tfrac{3}{8} \text{ of } \tfrac{192}{1} = \tfrac{180}{20} = 9 = N \\ \tfrac{1}{4} \text{ of } \tfrac{12}{1} \text{ of } = \tfrac{12}{1} + 4 = \tfrac{12}{12} = 1 = O \\ \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ of } \tfrac{3}{4} \text{ of } \tfrac{21}{1} = \tfrac{7}{1} = 7 = S \\ \tfrac{1}{2} \text{ of } \tfrac{96}{1} \text{ of } = \tfrac{8}{1} \; 72+8 = 80 = E \end{array}\right\} NOSE.$$

REBUS.

A consonant and a triphthong, compose a thing of fame,
That's oft the ladies seen among—ye Belles then tell its name.

A good reason.—A gentleman fell in love with a remarkable thin woman. On his being asked by his friends, the reason of his choice, he made answer—"It was to ease the fatigue of courtship, as the avenue to her heart must be much nearer than of one more plump."

◆

Hard Master.—A rich man whose head was not so well filled as his purse, hired a band of musicians to perform for an evening to entertain some company, which he had invited. When they were performing an overture the master of the feast went up to the harp players, and asked why they were not playing? They said they had twenty bars rest.—"Rest!" says he, "I will have nobody *rest* in my employment. I pay you for *playing*, not for *resting*."

◆

Foote being once annoyed by a poor fiddler, "straining harsh discord" under his window, sent him a shilling, with a request that he would play elsewhere, as one *scraper* at the door was sufficient.

◆

A bad character better than none.—"Sir," observed a publican of Doncaster, to a man notorious for never speaking the truth, "you have taken away my character." "How so?" said the other, "I never mentioned your name in my life." "No matter for that," replied Boniface, "before *you* came here I was reckoned the greatest liar in the place."

◆

BASTILE.—Duncan, in his Travels, says that in the mansion house of Washington, at Mount Vernon, hangs a picture of the Bastile; and in a small glass-case above it, there is an ancient key which formerly turned the bolt of one of the dreary locks in that house of sighs. It was sent out to Washington by the Marquis La Fayette, after the destruction of the Bastile.

◆

A gentleman meeting with a negro who had lately left his service, inquired, 'Well, Sambo, where do you live now?' 'Lib,' says Sambo, 'the debble, me lib no where, *me married and move home*.'

◆

Some time after Mr. Erskine was raised to the British House of Lords, he happened to dine at Charlton-house, where, for the first time, Mr. Curran was a guest. During dinner, the conversation turned upon the law; and, on Lord Erskine observing that he, a younger brother of a Scotch earl, had, through the law, become a British peer, a chancellor, &c. Curran quickly added, "the law, my lord, has done still more; it has raised me, the son of a peasant, to the table of my prince."

◆

A new Step in Dancing.—A Providence paper announces the departure from that city of a Mr. Montacs who professes to be a dancing master.—It appears that he opened a dancing school at Providence, was well patronized, received his pay in advance, borrowed about twenty dollars of his scholars, contracted other debts to the amount of $200, then "*slipt his cable*," and *danced* off, to the tune of "*over the hills and far away*," leaving his scholars to take such "*steps*" as they thought proper, with regard to the "*French leave*" he had taken of them; and his musicians to "*whistle for their pay*."

◆

Smoking Tobacco.—When Sir Walter Raleigh returned from his discovery of Virginia, he brought with him a quantity of tobacco which he used to smoke privately in his study. But the first time of his doing it there, his man-servant bringing his usual tankard of ale and nutmeg, the poor fellow seeing the smoke pouring forth in clouds from his mouth, threw all the contents of the tankard in his face, and then ran down stairs exclaiming, "that his master was on fire and before they could get to him would be burnt to ashes."

◆

James the First and the Lawyers.—This monarch, soon after his accession to the English throne, was present in a court of Justice, to observe the pleadings in a cause of some consequence. The counsel for the plaintiff having finished, the King was so perfectly satisfied, that he exclaimed, "'Tis a plain case!" and was about to leave the court. Being persuaded, however, to stay and hear the other side of the question, the pleaders for the defendant made the case no less plain on their side. On this the monarch rose, and departed in a great passion, exclaiming—"They are all rogues alike."

◆

Conditional Verdict.—A poor man, who was very obnoxious to the wealthier part of the population of the town of Wigan, in Lancashire, was tried at the quarter-sessions for a misdemeanour. After hearing evidence on both sides, and after a very learned and impartial summing-up from the chairman, the jury were ordered to withdraw to consider their verdict. After a quarter of an hour's consultation, they returned; and the foreman, (a fat substantial burgher,) said, "Not Guilty—if he'll leave the town."

A late London paper mentions the death of a person who lost his life under the following most extraordinary circumstances. In order to ascertain whether there was any charge in an old gun, he requested his friend to hold a lighted candle to the touch hole, while he placed his mouth to the piece and blew down the muzzle! The consequence, was, that the gun, being charged, went off, and killed the experimenter on the spot.

If any one say he has seen a just man in want of bread, I reply, that this must have been in a place where there was not *another* just man.

TO EXTRACT GREASE SPOTS FROM CLOTHES.—Spirits of Turpentine is frequently used for this purpose, but in clearing one spot by this process, we have often found to our sorrow, another in its place, deeper and broader. Highly rectified Alcohol is now recommended. The mode of using it is this: a small piece of sponge is wet with it, and rubbed upon the spot very thoroughly, until nothing can be seen, and the cloth nearly dry.—In this way grease spots can be taken out from various kinds of silk, from cloaks, from carpets, from the collars of coats, &c. If the alcohol be good and the application judiciously made, the instances of failure will be comparatively rare.—When the garment can be washed, good soap, and soft water will uniformly succeed in common grease or oil spots; but if any rosin or wax be present, alcohol is indispensable.

CORK TREE.

It is generally believed that cork is the bark of the cork trees on the contrary, it is an excrescence formed by exudation on the cuticle, or outer bark of the tree. The trees are stripped the first time before they are twenty years old, afterwards once in 8 or 10 years. It would appear that this contributes to their health and vigour, for if left unstripped they begin to decay in a few years; and in 50 or 60 years, a whole plantation, that is neglected, is destroyed; but those repeatedly pealed, live and thrive more than 200 years. When the cork is removed an exudation takes place, which acquires consistency by the action of the air, and thus the succeeding layer of cork is formed. The oldest cork trees afford the best cork, which after every successive peeling, improves in quality.

THEOLOGICAL MILL.

I tell of a City on Delaware shore,
The praise of its country and founder;
The focus of modern Divinity's lore,
And the sanctum sanctorum is found there;
The poet can willingly make her his theme,
The philanthropist glories to name her;
She's pious and charitable in the extreme,
And so just that her enemies blame her.
She stands like a beacon of light, on a hill,
For the neighborhood round to admire;
And she's famed for a grand Theological Mill,
To be driven by Heavenly power.
There country Divinity's ground to the shares—
Strait into the hopper is lifted;
In a twinkling, before you once are aware,
It is thoroughly bolted and sifted;
Then hoisted aloft in haste to be tried
In the balance of adjudication—
And Tekel's the sentence that's quickly applied,
If it smell of the least innovation;
And many a grist is condemn'd to be scratch'd,
As unfit for the Saints to be tasted;
But lately the holy machine was o'ermatch'd,
And the merchant-men's hopes were all blasted,
For a Long-Island load of solid old stuff,
Which ne'er bent to the hammer of Vulcan,
Came on—and the Millers were foolish enough
At one to throw the whole bulk in,
But sorely they rued it, for the burrs would not break
The hull—no nor e'en crack it:
They're alarm'd for the consequence—all was at stake—
It was making a terrible racket;
So they drew a full head, in a moment of chagrin,
Anointing their gudgeons with greases—
Determined to force the old Yankee stuff in,
And mash the resistance to pieces.
But oh, the dilemma that quickly took place!
The jarring disorder'd the wedges—
Snap—snap, went the coggs—trembled every brace—
And they flew to their mallets and sledges:
All was in vain—a terrible crash
Ensued—as tho' lightning descended—
The Mill went to wreck in an ominous flash,
And I hope it may never be mended.

Farmer's Calendar.

MARCH.—Now lay your plans for the season. See that your ploughs, hoes, carts, harrows, &c. are ready for the opening of the spring. Prepare rails and posts for setting. Attend to your young cattle, keep them in good heart. Give cows and ewes a little meal and a few potatoes. Feed your poultry. Cut scions for grafting, and put them in your cellar. Have your empty cider casks cleansed. Thrash and put up Indian corn for summer's use. Look to your bees. Keep your cattle away from your fruit trees, current bushes, &c. and out of your garden and your yard.

Maple sugar, if made with care, is of superior quality to much that is imported. It should gratify our love of country too, to spread our table with the fruits of our own soil, for which we are dependant on none but our Maker, and which were reared by our own industry. Be ready to improve the season for making sugar, as soon as it arrives, and with as little expense of wood as may be.

Look about house, see if any panes of glass are wanting. Rags and old hats in your windows will make the traveller think you are intemperate.—See if the utensils in common use by the females of your family are in a state of repair. Do every thing to render their laborers easy and to render them happy, and they will repay you by their kind attention. Have you provided your family with means of knowledge? Do you take regularly some religious newspaper, which gives you and your family a view of all that is doing in the religious, political, and literary world; and which will afford your children amusement, enlarge their minds, and prepare them for active and useful life!

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

FOR Sale as above, *GRIMSHAW'S ENGLAND* and *UNITED STATES*, with the Questions to each. latest editions, and a variety of other Common School Books—also, Classical and Miscellaneous.

The advertiser, since the year 1814, has been engaged in attending the public Book sales, and selling at small advances—many persons have been pleased when they could find valuable Books at a cheap rate, among his collection.

Orders gratefully received—Second-hand or new Books received for Binding. ON HAND, a few copies of Johnson's large Dictionary, and Waverly Novels, in complete, elegant, and uniform setts. feb 7—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations*. feb. 28—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even seated Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 24th, 1819. *JOHN W. JENKINS*

Affirmed before me this 29th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1819, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1819, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. *NANCY BOURNE.*

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most causes of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W. corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 3 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—6

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 45 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—1*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 53 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filigree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 65 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 118 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 99 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

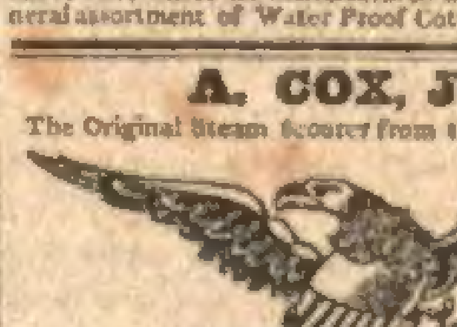
CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.



THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others as he is certain that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1820.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 109, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *** All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. Jan 31—6m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate Eight Day CLOCKS, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets. oct. 11—tf

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,	Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,	Plated Castors,
Shovels and Tongs,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Razors and Scissors,	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tea and Table Spoons,	Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Snuffers and Trays,	Curtain Pins,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,	Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,	Bread and Cake Baskets,
Pen and Pocket Knives,	Tea Caddies,
Coffee Mills,	Tea Kettles,
Chimney Hooks,	Iron Pots,
Wire Fenders,	Sad Irons.

ALSO,

E. M. POMEROY'S METALLIC RAZOR STROPS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

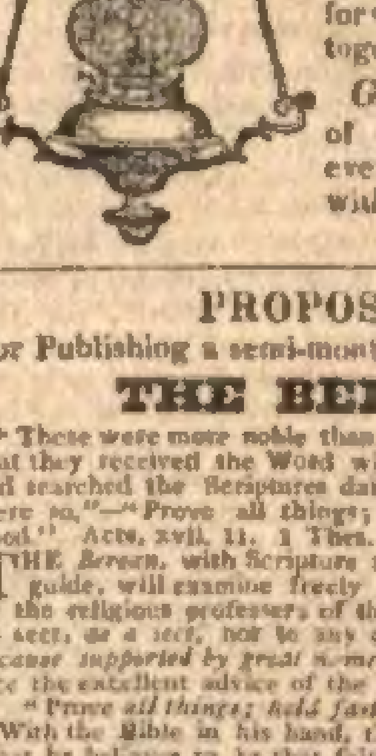
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks; in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

*** Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a cask are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 28—tf



J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a semi-monthly paper, to be called

THE BEREAN.

"These were more noble than those of Thessalonica, in that they received the Word with all readiness of mind; and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so,"—"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Acts, xvii, 11. 1 Thes. v, 21.

THE *Berean*, with Scripture and common sense for his guide, will examine freely the opinions and practices of the religious professors of the present day. Bound to no sect, *as a sect*, nor to any creed, or set of opinions, *because supported by great names*, he will endeavour to practice the excellent advice of the apostle,

"*Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.*"

With the Bible in his hand, the *Berean* will contend for what he believes to be that faith "once delivered to the saints"—a faith both simple and practical, and within the compass of the humblest perceptions. Controversy, in the commonly accepted sense, and opinions having no bearing on *practice*, he will freely abandon to polemical zealots.

The *Berean* will judge no man; he will condemn no man unless already condemned by his actions. It is here that the empire of genuine heresy is seated. Actions therefore he will closely try—to actions he will closely press the infallible rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

A specimen of the work accompanies these proposals.—Each number will consist of 16 large octavo pages, and will be issued every two weeks—Price two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance.

Printed by MENDENHALL & WALTERS, Wilmington, (Del.) Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, until further orders.

feb 28—3t*

WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 50 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR's Music Store, No. 38 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wilbohn, Land Agents, No. 140 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wilbohn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Brein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia.

feb 28—tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek, between Paulsbow and the river Delaware, four and a half miles from Woodbury, and 10 from Camden, containing about 160 acres, 45 of which are Tide Meadow, of the best quality, about 80 arable, and the remainder woodland, all in good order. There are on the premises two good Dwelling Houses, with appropriate outhouses, such as barns, crib houses, smoke houses, &c. &c. two good orchards of grafted fruit, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. An indisputable title will be given, clear of every incumbrance—payments will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March or sooner. A stock of 40 head of cattle, that have been wintered on the farm, can also be had at a fair price.—Apply to

JOHN V. CLARK,
Paulsborough, N. J. or
CHARLES F. CLARK,
At the Inn kept by Mrs. Sailer, in Clarksborough, N. J.
feb 28—3t*

MENAGERIE,

No. 272 Market, above Eighth street,

WILL close in four weeks; the Animals will then move to the south. This is much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America, consisting of near

30 LIVING ANIMALS,

Among which are, a fine full grown Red African Lion; the large and noted Elephant, which is both a curiosity in organization, and a wonder in sagacity; two full grown Arabian Camels, male and female; two Lammas, or South American Camels, a very beautiful animal, and unequalled in speed; a two-legged hog, from Canton, a great curiosity; a wild hog, from the mountains of Peru, a very singular and savage animal; a learned Polar Bear; a North American Bear; two Cavies, from South America; a variety of the Simea, or Monkey; among which are the Ourang, Troglodyte, &c.; 3 large living Rattle Snakes, &c.

The animals are all properly secured, and cautious attention shall be given to visitors. The weather is fine, and the curious have now an opportunity of visiting such a collection of rare and curious animals, as possibly may never again be offered their attention.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. feb 14—tf

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Buckles, Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

*** The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr,

No. 106 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

march 6—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 2[illegible], Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,	4,50 a 5,00
Do. do. Monroes,	1,80 a 2,25
Do. do. Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. do. Seal-skin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's do. Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,12
Boys' do. Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,50
Do. do. Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. do. Spring Heels,	75 a 1,00
Do. do. Boots Trimmed.	1,00 a 1,25
Do. Leather do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soled Shoes,	1,12 a 1,25
Do. do. do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do. Pumps	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do.	62 a 75
Do. Valencia do.	75 a 87
Do. Leather do.	50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,	37 a 62
Do. Leather do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low.

march 6—1y

PAT'S ADVICE.

OCH! what darling luck! The drawing of the 8th UNION CANAL LOTTERY is over, and I have the treasure safe and sound! For the soul of me I cant sleep at night, for dreaming of the darling lottery. I'm so much pleased with it that I have made myself a bit of a song about it, to the ould tune of "Ladies go round," and here it is—

Long life to the jewel who first set the fashion,
A trifle at stake to raise thousands of cash on;
By my soul it's the wisest and neatest invention
Of all the strange things that philosophers mention.
'Bout their stone, it is true, they tell a big story—
To turn all to gold was their aim and their glory;
But vain were their toil, and their labour, and scheming,
'Till plain common sense found what they were but dreaming.
For let them, as they please, their old nonsense gloss over,
A lottery's the very true stone of the philosopher;
The wheel is a quarry, when tickets are in it,
Which turns all it touches to gold in a minute.

Some few days ago, in a newspaper printed,
I saw this advantage just decently hinted;
The thing being plain, I determin'd to nick it,
So straight went to DECKER and bought a snug ticket,
(Who seldom deceives, in matters so weighty)
And, hone! it turned up a ☞ TWO THOUSAND AND EIGHTY! ☜

Now you who have wisdom will think of this sample;
Take counsel, and follow my clever example;
For myself, I'm determin'd, without any pother,
Since one's done so well, now to try just another.
And that I will do in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Which is going to draw on the 24th day of this month, and will then, in five minutes, turn out prizes to the amount of THIRTY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. And whoever will be after taking my advice, (and sure I will not tell them wrong) will buy some of them. They may be had at five dollars a piece, at

P. J. DECKER'S,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

Where every information respecting the Lotteries of the Southern States may be obtained.

The Capital Prize in the eighth class Union Canal Lottery, drawn on Thursday last, was sold at P. J. Decker's Lottery, and Exchange Office, and the cash promptly paid.

march 6—tf

NINTH CLASS.

THIS handsome little Scheme has received the countenance and support of the public in a much greater degree than its predecessor; and but few Tickets remain to be sold. The drawing will positively take place on the 24th of this month, and be determined as usual by the much approved mode of the New Series.

P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, CHESNUT-STREET,

Has obtained a supply of Packages, certificates of which he will furnish at the following rates:

A whole package will be	38 Dolls.
A half package	9
A quarter of a package	4 50

Single Tickets and shares at the rate of 5 dollars per Ticket. Capital Prizes as in former classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, immediately attended to, if addressed to P. CANFIELD, Philadelphia. march 6—tf

Manager's Official List

OF prizes of the 15th day's drawing of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, 3d class, G. W. Waite, Manager.

The highest prize drawn this day was *No. 2544, a prize of 50 dollars. Will draw again on Tuesday the 23d of March. No prize out higher than 100 dollars, only a few drawings more to complete this splendid Lottery. The following are the brilliant capitals yet to be drawn.

2	of	$5,000	2	of	$2000
2	of	1,500	4	of	1000

Seven of 200, ten of 100, sixteen of 50, &c. &c.

As there is only a few drawings more and no prize out higher than 100 dollars, it gives an excellent chance to adventurers.

Tickets selling rapidly for eight dollars each, shares in proportion, at the "Temple of Fortune,"

WAITES'

OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,

S. W. Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets,

Where have been sold and paid, prizes amounting to

Eight Millions of Dollars.

* A half was sold to a gentleman in Pottsgrove, Pa. the 9th of Oct. last.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Lotteries now drawing, or to be drawn, in Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York will be punctually attended to, and all lottery information given gratis. march 6—tf

A TAYLOR WANTED.

A SINGLE Man of a fair reputation, who is a good workman and of industrious habits, will hear of a permanent situation, in an excellent stand for business, three miles from the city, by calling at the office of the Evening Post. One having a small capital which he would be willing to invest in a connected business, would be preferred.

N. B. No person need apply who cannot be well recommended. mar. 6—3t*

TO LET, a small three story Brick HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No. 22 Dock street. march 6—3t

FOR NEW-YORK,

THIRTY MILES LAND CARRIAGE.

The STEAM BOAT Pennsylvania

HAS commenced running for the Season, and will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf every week day at 12 o'clock, for New York, in connection with the Steam Boat from Amboy—only 30 miles land carriage. Fare Four Dollars.

For seats, apply at No. 13 Market-street, near the wharf, or of the captain on board of the Boat.

feb. 28—tf JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn as reasonable on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Green Tree, Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—From the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight. JOHN L. YOUNG,
jan 10—12t AUGUSTUS F. FRICKE.

MAHOGANY AND LUMBER.

FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES,

A GENERAL assortment of Mahogany, of various dimensions, suited to the purposes of Cabinet Makers and Carpenters. Also, plain and curled maple, in board, plank and scantling—cherry boards, plank and scantling, Spanish cedar, for machinery, &c. at the old stand, corner of Fourth and South street.

JACOB MITCHELL.

feb 28—3t*